

Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley

workbook

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ENTERPRISE 3

P R E - I N T E R M E D I A T E

Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley

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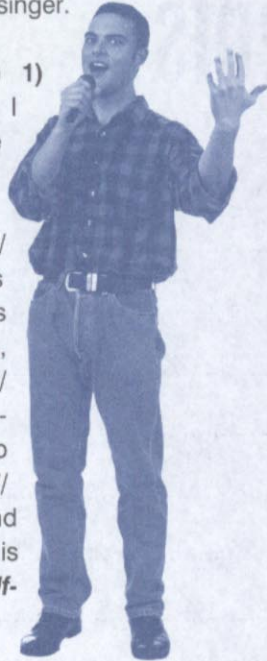
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UNIT 1 Read my Lips

1 Read the text and underline the correct adjective as in the example.

My older brother, Tom, is a singer. He is also my best friend.

To begin with, he is a(n) **1) active/caring/helpful** brother. I remember him sitting up with me all night once when I had a fever and could not sleep. Tom is very **2) generous/sensitive/decisive** and often brings us presents back from the countries he visits. When he's not working, Tom is a(n) **3) confident/lazy/active** person who enjoys climbing, sailing and cycling. He also has a really **4) outgoing/loyal/cooperative** personality and loves meeting new people. Tom is a **5) reserved/determined/self-centred** person and once he decides to do something, nothing can stop him. He is also very **6) ambitious/careful/responsible** and practises every day, because he wants to be a successful singer.



However, he tends to be a bit **7) shy/stubborn/disorganised** at times, refusing to admit that he may be wrong about something. Tom can also be rather **8) bossy/arrogant/selfish**; he likes giving orders to others.

All in all, Tom is very special to me as he is always there when I need him.

Some compound nouns are formed with an adjective + noun -ed.

Instead of saying *a boy with green eyes* we can say *a green-eyed boy*.

2 Rewrite the sentences.

- John is a boy **with curly hair**.
.....
- Lily was wearing shoes **with high heels**.
.....
- The baby **with blue eyes** looks like her mother.
.....
- Susan wears glasses **with metal frames**.
.....
- Mr Timms is a man **with one leg**.
.....

3 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 generous	a sad
2 cheerful	b unfriendly
3 outgoing	c talkative
4 friendly	d mean
5 quiet	e reserved
6 polite	f rude

4 Fill in the correct word from the list. Use the words only once.

oval, pretty, hooked, wavy, early, full, handsome, green, average, bushy

- | | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------|----------|
| 1 | hair | 6 a(n) | woman |
| 2 | nose | 7 | height |
| 3 | lips | 8 | eyebrows |
| 4 | eyes | 9 | teens |
| 5 a(n) | man | 10 a(n) | face |

5 Link the sentences using the words in brackets.

- She is friendly. She can be rude at times. (but)
.....
- Our grandmother is caring. She is patient. (as well)
.....
- Sheila is decisive. She can be arrogant at times. (however)
.....
- Sue is self-confident. She tends to be disorganised. (on the other hand)
.....
- Mike is selfish. He is aggressive. (and)
.....

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Her new perfume (smell) like spring flowers.
- Peter (see) his girlfriend tonight.
- Have you seen Mary's new haircut? It (look) great.
- Did you put sugar in the coffee? It (taste) bitter.
- You haven't said a word. What (think) about?
- My mother (listen) to her favourite radio programme right now.
- My brother (not/enjoy) going to the cinema.

- 8 (you/know) what time the concert starts?
- 9 She speaks French but she (come) from Spain.
- 10 The greengrocer (weigh) the grapes now.
- 11 I (feel) depressed every time I hear that song.
- 12 Why (you/taste) the tomato sauce?

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- A**
- A: Can I help you, sir?
 B: Yes, please. I (1) (look) for a birthday present for my wife.
 A: I see. What kind of things (2) (she/like)?
 B: Oh, she (3) (enjoy) reading books on interior decorating and she (4) (love) listening to Latin music.
 A: How about this book then? It (5) (have) over a hundred pages of different ways to decorate your home and lots of pictures, too.
 B: I (6) (not/know) about that. Is there anything else you could show me?
 A: Well, sir. I (7) (believe) this set of CD's with Latin bands is an excellent choice. Your wife will enjoy it very much.
 B: How much is it?
 A: It (8) (cost) £25. They're on special offer.
 B: Okay, then. I just (9) (hope) she won't play the music too loud because I (10) (hate) Latin music!!

8 Read the text about Janet. Then ask and answer questions about the text using words from the list below.

how old, how often, what, when, where

e.g. How old is Janet? **She is in her late thirties.**



This is Janet. She's in her late thirties and she's tall and slim with shoulder-length brown hair and dark blue eyes. Janet is a pilot with a Canadian airline company. Her job isn't an easy one, as she flies from Toronto to London and back every week. Janet wears a dark blue uniform when she is working, but during

her free time she usually wears jeans and T-shirts. Janet is an energetic person. She loves rock-climbing and skiing. She often goes skiing when she has free time. At the moment she's getting ready for take-off.

WORD FORMATION



You can form the opposites of adjectives by adding a negative prefix to the root word.

e.g. *imaginative* → *unimaginative*; *accurate* → *inaccurate*; *honest* → *dishonest*

Common prefixes are: *un-*, *in-*, *dis-*. If the root word begins with *l*, *m*, or *r* this letter is normally doubled.

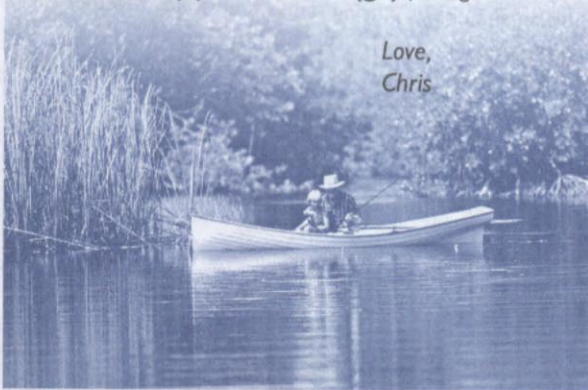
e.g. *legal* → *illegal*; *moral* → *immoral*; *regular* → *irregular*

9 Fill in the gaps with the opposites of the words in brackets.

- 1 Johnny can't make decisions easily; he is (DECISIVE)
- 2 The salesman was extremely as he did not answer any of our questions. (HELPFUL)
- 3 Don't believe what he says; he's (HONEST)
- 4 You cannot depend on him to help you with your work; he is totally (RESPONSIBLE)
- 5 John's last statement did not make any sense. I thought it was completely (LOGICAL)
- 6 Although he is fifty years old, he still behaves like a child. Everyone agrees that he is (MATURE)

B Dear Mum and Dad,

I (1) (have) a wonderful time here with Grandpa. The weather (2) (be) lovely and warm and Grandpa's new house (3) (look) fantastic. Grandpa (4) (build) a new fence around the garden at the moment. That (5) (be) all for now as we (6) (go) fishing in a minute.



Love,
Chris

UNIT 1 Read my Lips

- 10** Look at the list of words given under each picture and cross out the unnecessary ones. Then, using these words describe these people.



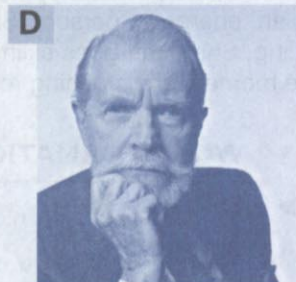
elderly, quite plump, bushy eyebrows, wrinkled face, grey hair, crooked nose, small dark eyes, thin lips, glasses, gold jewellery



mid-thirties, slim, high cheekbones, dark complexion, long curly hair, short neck, long nose, tired eyes, jumper, dress



young, short, oval face, curly dark hair, scar, long nose, big dark eyes, wide smile, jumper, T-shirt, dungarees



quite old, bushy white eyebrows, white beard and moustache, wavy hair, wrinkles, freckles, blue eyes, friendly face, smart jacket

e.g. The woman is elderly and quite plump with a wrinkled face. She's got grey hair and small dark eyes. Her lips are thin and she's wearing glasses and quite a lot of gold jewellery.

SPELLING

Capital letters

We use capital letters at the beginning of the names of people (**Mary**), places (**France**, the **Hilton**, the **Odeon** cinema, etc), people's titles (**Professor Smith**), names of days (**Monday**) / months (**January**) and public holidays (**Christmas**).

We also use capital letters at the beginning of nouns and adjectives which refer to nationalities (**Spanish**) and languages (**Russian**)

We always use a capital letter to begin a sentence. e.g. **S**he is from **C**anada.

I is always written in capital letters. e.g. **I** am tall.

PUNCTUATION

Full stop: is used to close sentences. (not direct questions or exclamations) e.g. **He is a lawyer.**

Comma: is used a) to separate items in a list. e.g. **Buy me a kilo of bread, ten slices of ham, two cans of Coke and a carton of milk.** b) when we use more than one adjective to describe something. e.g. **long, brown, curly hair**

Apostrophe: is used a) in contracted forms. e.g. **isn't = is not.** b) with possessives. e.g. **It's John's.**

- 11** Punctuate the following paragraph.

omars my best friend he comes from morocco and is now staying in england with his aunt uncle and two cousins hes got short black curly hair and a lovely smile omars favourite lesson is biology as he wants to be a doctor when hes older

- 12** Read the letter below and underline the correct words in bold.

Dear Mum and Dad,

Thanks very much for your letter. I'm having a wonderful time here at Aunty Cath's, as I'm not as lonely as I was last year.

I met the girl who lives next door last week. Her name is Martha and she's **1) alsolas well** twelve, just like me. She is quite tall and has long, curly, blonde hair and big blue eyes. She even dresses like me as she loves wearing shorts **2) but/and** T-shirts.

Martha is great fun to be with. She loves swimming and she's quite good at climbing trees **3) alsolas well.** **4) However/And**, she doesn't really like listening to rock music like I do, which is a shame. **5) Also/On the other hand** she enjoys playing tennis, so we play together every afternoon.

I have to go now. Hope you are OK. I will write again soon.

Love,
Jill

UNIT 2 In the Public Eye

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 famous	A ugliness
2 expensive	B remember
3 beauty	C tense
4 special	D unknown
5 simple	E ordinary
6 relaxed	F complicated
7 success	G cheap
8 forget	H failure

2 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below.

to star, film, outstanding, strong, glamorous, casual, to get, fatter, to play, to be close

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 views | 6 in a film |
| 2 food | 7 clothes |
| 3 life | 8 the piano |
| 4 characteristics | 9 sb into trouble |
| 5 to nature | 10 a(n) star |

3 Underline the correct word.

- Bill often goes red when he speaks to strangers as he's rather **shy/cowardly**.
- If you have a **trouble/problem** with your teeth, you should see a dentist.
- Toby and Jane don't want to **begin/start** a family until Toby gets a better job.
- David did quite well in the athletics competition; he **won/gained** three medals.
- You have to be tough and hard-working to **succeed/achieve** in the acting profession.
- Since he retired, my father has **guided/led** a quiet life.

Relative clauses are introduced with a) relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which or that) and b) relative adverbs (when, where, why) as follows.

Relative Pronouns

who, that, which cannot be omitted when they are used as subject of the verb of the relative clause

used for people who/that

There's **the boy who/that** won first prize.

used for things/animals which/that

I read **a book which/that** was very boring.

who, whom, which, that can be omitted when they are used as the object of the verb of the relative clause

used for people who/whom/that

Here's **the man (who/that)** I told you about last week.

used for things/animals which/that

This is **the dress (which/that)** I bought last week.

whose, of which express possession and cannot be omitted

used for people whose

This is **Mrs Jones, whose** son studies in Paris.

used for things/animals whose/of which

This is **the room whose windows/the windows of which** need repairing.

4 Fill in who, which or whose where necessary.

- Harry has black hair is starting to turn grey.
- The car is parked outside is John's.
- That's the man fixed my car.
- That's Mrs Smith, husband is a surgeon.
- There's a concert on tonight I'd like to see.
- Albert's the man you should see about your garden.
- That's the girl purse was stolen.
- Mrs Black, cat died last week, is moving to Bristol.
- That's the table legs need mending.
- There's the house I was talking about.

Relative Adverbs

Time when (= in/on/at which)

1876 was the year **when** the telephone was invented.

Place where (= in/at/on/to which)

That's the hotel **where** we spent our summer holiday.

Reason why (= for which)

Lack of qualifications was the reason **(why)** she didn't get the job.

UNIT 2 In the Public Eye

5 Fill in: when, where or why.

- This is the town I grew up.
- Do you know the reason she was crying yesterday?
- There are several reasons I can't go to the party.
- I'll never forget the day I first met Joan.
- The Star Bar, I worked for a while, has closed down.

Position of prepositions in relative clauses

Prepositions can come either before relative pronouns or at the end of the relative clause.

e.g. *This is the house in which Shakespeare lived. (formal)*
This is the house Shakespeare lived in. (informal)

Also: *This is the house where Shakespeare lived.*

Note: who and that are not used after prepositions

e.g. *This is the boy with whom I went out. (formal)*
This is the boy (who) I went out with. (informal)

NOT: *This is the boy with who I went out.*

6 Rewrite the sentences in as many ways as possible as in the example:

- That's the office block where my mother works.

...That's the office block in which my mother works.

That's the office block (which) my mother works in....

- He's the person for whom I wrote that report.

.....

.....

- The project on which we were working is finished.

.....

- This is the church in which my parents were married.

.....

- This is the car we drove through Europe in.

.....

- That is the shopkeeper who I had an argument with.

.....

- That's the cottage we used to live in.

.....

- This is Peter, with whom I went to Spain.

.....



'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

GUIDELINES

In this type of exercise you have to say the same thing in other words. You are given a sentence, below which there is a word in bold type and the beginning and ending of the new sentence.

NB *The words you fill in, should be between two and five. Short forms (isn't, couldn't, etc.) count as two words.*

Study these examples:

- Mary looks very nice; she is the new secretary.
who Mary, **who is the new secretary**, looks very nice.
- The Browns live next door; their son is a dentist.
whose The Browns, **whose son is a dentist**, live next door.
- The book is on the top shelf; it's about plants.
which The book **which is about plants** is on the top shelf.
- August is the month when they got married.
which August is the month **in which they got** married.

7 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- The cat is sitting at the window. It belongs to my aunt.
which The cat **which is sitting at the window** belongs to my aunt.
- Tim is Lucy's brother; he loves basketball.
who Tim, is Lucy's brother.
- Ann is very upset; her car was stolen.
whose Ann, is very upset.
- The village is very nice. It's close to the forest.
which The village the forest is very nice.
- The woman arrived yesterday; she is the new manager.
who The woman is the new manager.
- The chair is very old; its legs are broken.
whose The chair is very old.
- 1970 was the year when my sister was born.
which 1970 my sister was born.
- The man is standing next to John. He's my cousin.
who The man John is my cousin.
- Helen called two minutes ago. Her mother is ill.
whose Helen, called two minutes ago.
- 1966 was the year when I got my divorce.
which 1966 I got my divorce.

8 Put the adverbs in the correct place in the sentences.

- 1 Steve wears a suit to work. (always)
- 2 Darren plays golf on Sunday afternoons. (usually)
- 3 Craig is late for work. (never)
- 4 Have you met John Stokes? (ever)
- 5 I have time to go out in the evenings. (rarely)

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

GUIDELINES

In exercise 9 you are given a text with 8 gaps. You have to fill in the gaps by choosing the correct item from a list of choices.

Steps

- Read through the whole text carefully and try to understand what it is about.
- Read the text again, sentence by sentence, and choose the item that best fits each gap.
- Read the text again to see if your choices make sense.

9 Choose the correct item.

It is easy to believe that rich and famous people are (1), but if you do, think again. Both money and fame can (2) serious problems.

To start with, when you are successful you never (3) who your real friends are, which (4) it difficult to trust people. Another problem is the lack of privacy. (5) you are famous, the public wants to know everything about your personal life. Journalists are always after you, photographers always try to take photos of you, even during the most (6) moments, and your life becomes a nightmare. Famous people do have lots of money, and people recognise them and (7) their admiration, but how much of it can they take?

So the next time you start dreaming (8) being a star, perhaps you should stop and be thankful that you're an ordinary person after all.

1 A glad	B happy	C delighted
2 A cause	B make	C take
3 A see	B think	C know
4 A makes	B puts	C does
5 A As	B When	C Whether
6 A atomic	B close	C private
7 A say	B express	C tell
8 A on	B of	C in

A topic sentence is a sentence which summarises what a paragraph is about.

10 Read the following text and put each sentence into the correct place.

- A Perhaps the most remarkable thing about Redford is his generosity.
- B Redford always has something to keep him busy.
- C At 60, Redford is still very handsome.

Robert Redford is a very successful Hollywood actor and director. He has starred in many films, such as *A River Runs Through It*, and he also directed the film *Quiz Show*.

1)
 His blond hair, blue eyes and beautiful smile have certainly helped him to get where he is today.

2)

He has put a lot of effort into trying to help young directors who haven't got enough money to get into the film business. He also has very strong values and dislikes greedy people who will do anything to make money.

3) When he is not acting or directing he likes to spend his time on his ranch in Utah. He also loves travelling in Europe, probably because he spent his student years there.

Redford is an excellent actor and director. In addition to this, he is also a kind and sincere person who will continue to be admired by those who work with him.



11 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions from the box.

on - to - in

- 1 Susan looks fantastic her new dress.
- 2 Do you believe true friendship?
- 3 Mary and Tom are spending the weekend the countryside.
- 4 The children were so close their cat that they felt depressed when it ran away.
- 5 No matter what you tell her she won't change her mind. She has strong views life.

UNIT 3 Round the World

1 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the words only once.

friendly, enjoyable, tropical, magnificent, sunny, dark, terrible, clear

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1 | clouds | 5 | people |
| 2 a(n) | day | 6 a(n) | hotel |
| 3 | water | 7 a(n) | storm |
| 4 a(n) | time | 8 a(n) | island |

2 Underline the correct word.

- We must **try/test** the brakes of the car before we set out on our journey.
- The **old/ancient** man had a wrinkled face.
- The boy tried to **steal/rob** sweets from the corner shop.
- Can I have some time to **think/believe** over your proposal before I give you an answer?
- It was a beautiful, **clean/clear** day yesterday, so we went to the beach.
- After dinner, I always have a piece of chocolate cake for **desert/dessert**.
- The children's laughter **feels/fills** the house with joy.

3 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 sunny	A disgusting
2 clean	B horrible
3 delicious	C cloudy
4 fabulous	D calm
5 uneasy	E filthy

yet is used with perfect tenses in interrogative and negative sentences. e.g. a) *Have you called him yet?* b) *I haven't finished yet.*

already is used with perfect tenses in affirmative sentences. e.g. *She has already paid the bill.*

4 Fill in yet or already.

- Mum:** Haven't you done your homework (1) ?
Jane: Nearly! I've (2) finished maths and English.
Mum: Have you studied history (3) ?
Jane: The test is next week. I have plenty of time.
Mum: You have (4) failed two history tests. I suggest you start studying right away.
Jane: But mum, I have (5) arranged to go out with my friends.
Mum: They haven't come (6) Call them and tell them you can't join them tonight.

since (= from a starting point in the past) e.g. *since 1990*
for (= over a period of time) e.g. *for two years*

5 Fill in since or for.

Katherine has been a teacher (1) 1995. She has lived in the area (2) a year and has made many friends (3) she moved here. She has managed to save a lot of money (4) she started working. She hasn't had a holiday (5) two years so she is looking forward to going to Egypt in the spring.

Present Perfect is used for:

- recently completed actions e.g. *She has just posted a letter.*
- recent actions when the time is not mentioned: e.g. *He's visited Brazil.*
- personal experiences or changes e.g. *She's put on weight.*
- emphasis on number e.g. *He's typed ten reports this morning.*

Present Perfect Continuous is used for:

- actions which began in the past and are still going on e.g. *They've been working on this project since Monday.*
- past actions which have visible results in the present e.g. *He's tired because he has been jogging for hours.*
- emphasis on duration e.g. *He's been working here for twenty-two years.*

6 Put each verb in brackets into either Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

- Susan (not/return) from her skiing holiday yet.
- We (just/move) in.
- I (not/see) Thomas since 1995.
- Sue (clean) for the past three hours.
- Cindy (never/be) to the United States.
- She (revise) for the exams since Monday.
- How long (you/work) here?
- He (make) ten phone calls since this morning.
- (you/ever/lie) to your best friend?
- He (lie) on the couch since he got home from work.

7 Put each verb in brackets into the correct tense, Past Simple, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.



Life on the tiny Caribbean island of Antigua (1) (be) the same for centuries. The few hundred inhabitants of the island (2) (always/live) a quiet life,

growing their own vegetables and catching fish.

This nearly (3) (change), however, when a group of hotel developers (4) (visit) the island. They (5) (offer) to buy the houses and land of the locals so as to build a huge resort. The Antiguans (6) (refuse) to sell. When the hotel developers (7) (realise) that the islanders wouldn't change their minds, they (8) (leave) and the Antiguans (9) (enjoy) their peaceful lifestyle ever since.

8 Read the sentences below and match them with the explanations given (a - c).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Sarah has gone to Brazil. | a She has visited Brazil, but now she is home. |
| 2 Mary has been to Brazil. | b She hasn't come back yet. |
| 3 Lucy has been in Brazil for a month. | c She is staying there. |

9 Fill in the gaps with: gone to, been to, been in.

- I have Paris three times.
- Margie is not home. She has the library.
- David works in Brazil. He has South America since 1990.
- They are not at home. They have the zoo.
- My sister has Joe's house. She'll be back soon.
- I have never Japan.
- Anna's mother has Canada for three years now.

10 Fill in the correct preposition: in, on, at.

- They live Geneva.
- We are staying a nice hotel.
- He is holiday Malta.
- The weather changed the second day of our holiday.
- Steven always plays tennis the afternoon.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

Study these examples:

- Kim started guitar lessons two months ago.
has Kim **has been taking** guitar lessons for two months.
- She hasn't cooked dinner yet.
still She **still hasn't cooked** dinner.
- How long ago/When did you graduate from university?
since How long **is it since you graduated** from university?
- I have never been on a safari before.
first It's the **first time I have been** on a safari.
- It's a long time since I went to the theatre.
been I **haven't been to** the theatre for a long time.
- The last time I ate out was a week ago.
have I **have not eaten out** for a week.
- Susan last went to a party two months ago.
been Susan **has not been to** a party for two months.

11 Complete the following sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- He has never swum in a swimming pool before.
first It's the **first time he has swum** in a swimming pool.
- I started taking driving lessons three weeks ago.
have I driving lessons for three weeks.
- How long ago did she get married?
since How long married?
- They haven't decorated the house yet.
still They the house.
- It's a long time since I watched a horror film.
have I a horror film for a long time.
- They last played tennis two weeks ago.
for They two weeks.

12 Choose the correct item.

- John letters since he came in this morning.
A was typing B typed C has been typing
- The children cartoons when Father came.
A have watched B were watching C watched
- The dinner Sheila for us last night was delicious.
A was cooking B cooked C has been cooking

UNIT 3 Round the World

- 4 They in Manchester since 1994.
A were living B lived C have been living
- 5 She hard all day, and now she is exhausted.
A was working B worked C has been working
- 6 Paul eats too muchæhe on weight.
A was putting B put C has put
- 7 The helicopter over the forest when we saw it.
A was flying B flew C has been flying
- 8 Brenda up Christmas decorations, when suddenly the Christmas tree fell over and smashed to the floor.
A was hanging B hung C has been hanging

ERROR CORRECTION

GUIDELINES

In exercise 13 you are given sentences. Some of them are correct and others contain an unnecessary word. The mistakes have to do with wrong formation of tenses and adverbs which go with them. Read the sentences carefully, put a tick next to the ones which are correct and cross out the unnecessary word in the others.

13 Tick (✓) the correct sentences or cross out the unnecessary word.

- 1 He is often talks about going abroad.
- 2 They have discussed the details in the last meeting.
- 3 Have you been tasted Indian curry?
- 4 He likes telling jokes.
- 5 They have been swimming for half an hour.
- 6 We haven't already finished packing.
- 7 He is being ill today.
- 8 They have been taking English lessons since 1994.

WORD FORMATION

- Most adjectives end in: **-ful** e.g. *wonder* ⇒ *wonderful*, **-al** e.g. *nation* ⇒ *national* or **-ous** e.g. *marvel* ⇒ *marvellous*.
- Adjectives describing weather conditions end in **-y** e.g. *wind* ⇒ *windy*.
- Adjectives referring to feelings end in **-y** e.g. *hunger* ⇒ *hungry*.

14 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives.

- 1 Our trip to Egypt was both (adventure) and (education).
- 2 The (salt) chips made me quite (thirst).
- 3 We enjoyed the (wonder) view from the Eiffel Tower.
- 4 The weather in Florida was (cloud) and (rain), so the ground was damp and (mud).
- 5 (tradition) clothing is often more (colour) than modern-day clothing.

15 Put the paragraphs in the correct order.

Dear Stacey,

A We visited Cannes and Antibes yesterday. They are absolutely fascinating places! We haven't



been to Nice yet, but we have already been to St. Tropez, where many rich people own amazing villas. We have been swimming in the beautiful Mediterranean Sea every day.

B I'm sending you this postcard from southern France. Sam and I got here last Friday.

C Last night we went to a really fashionable restaurant. We had a chicken dish cooked in wine. It was superb!

D Well, I must get some sleep now; we're leaving for Marseilles early tomorrow morning.

E We are staying in a wonderful hotel. The weather is hot and sunny.

Love,
Cathy

UNIT 4 Traveller's Tales

1 Underline the odd word out.

- 1 **ski holiday:** chalet, instructor, sun hat, ski lift
- 2 **sightseeing holiday:** gallery, museum, tour guide, goggles
- 3 **camping holiday:** sleeping bag, torch, suit, tent
- 4 **cruise holiday:** captain, cabin, port, pilot
- 5 **safari holiday:** fur coat, jeep, binoculars, insect repellent

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list. Use the words only once.

busy, warm, suntan, car, loud, bright,
honking, golden, straw, exhaust

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | sea | 6 | beaches |
| 2 | sun | 7 | oil |
| 3 | horns | 8 | music |
| 4 a(n) | street | 9 | fumes |
| 5 | umbrellas | 10 a(n) | park |

3 Fill in the correct preposition(s).

- 1 Cape Canaveral is located the east coast of Florida.
- 2 Many ancient artifacts have been discovered the Mediterranean Sea.
- 3 Rio de Janeiro is famous its carnival.
- 4 We're going a tour of the new school tomorrow.
- 5 Shaking hands someone is a way of saying hello or goodbye.
- 6 I love lying the beach summer.
- 7 We got the first plane to Hawaii and were there in ten hours.
- 8 Greece is southern Europe.
- 9 My country house is a river.
- 10 The first time I took my son the zoo he was very excited.



4 Underline the correct word.

- 1 The sandy **coast/beach** was full of sunbathers.
- 2 The haunted house is the most popular **sight/attraction** at the funfair.
- 3 To be a good basketball player you have to be **high/tall**.
- 4 He gave her an expensive **gold/golden** ring.
- 5 The man was still **alive/lively** when the ambulance reached the hospital.

5 Read the text and underline the expressions which describe the use of the senses. (eg. sight, hearing, smell etc)



We could hear the loud voices of the vendors even before we stepped out of the hot bright sunshine into the cool shade of the indoor market. Once we were inside we could see that they had carefully arranged their colourful fruit and vegetables in large round baskets on the floor. The smoky smells of the city seemed to have disappeared and instead we

breathed in the delicious aroma of herbs and spices.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Past Simple or Present Perfect.

- a) — (1) (you/be) to Blackpool recently?
— Yes. It (2) (change) a lot since the last time I (3) (be) there.
- b) — I (1) (visit) several different countries so far this year.
— Really! I (2) (not/be) abroad since last summer. Where (3) (you/go)?
— To Italy, and I (4) (have) a great time.
- c) — (1) (you/see) the Eiffel Tower while you (2) (be) in Paris?
— Yes, I (3) (do).
- d) — I (1) (send) you a postcard last week.
(2) (you/not/receive) it yet?
— No, but I (3) (get) one from James on Monday morning.

UNIT 4 Traveller's Tales

7 Fill in the where necessary.

- I've invited Smiths to dinner this evening.
- I'm scared of travelling by plane.
- We went shopping at Harrods while we were in London.
- Don't turn TV on; I've got a headache.
- It is dangerous to go through Central Park at night.
- It gets very hot here in afternoon.
- There are special hostels for the homeless in London.
- I found French very difficult to learn when I was young.
- Archaeological Museum is closed on Mondays.
- I'm not going to school today, Mum; I'm ill.

8 Fill in "the" where necessary. See Grammar Reference pages 103, 104 in the Student's book.

Dear Marianne,

I started 1) secondary school a month ago. 2) first week was exciting. I met a lot of other students and went to 3) school dance which was held by 4) Student Committee to welcome 5) new students. Then I caught 6) measles and had to stay in for 7) two weeks.

Lately, I have been spending 8) most of my time at 9) home or in 10) library as I am studying for my exams. I have a history exam on 11) Middle Ages. History is 12) most difficult subject - I just can't remember dates!

I can't wait for 13) Easter. We'll be visiting 14) Portugal for two weeks.
See you soon. Take care.

Love,
Ashley

9 Choose the correct item.

- Peter is very rich; he three limousines.
A owns B is owning C has owned
- Peter a shower when the phone rang.
A had B has had C was having
- My brother is late for work; he can't wake up in the mornings.
A rarely B always C occasionally

- Aren't you ready? I've been waiting for you for twenty minutes!
A already B since C yet
- Carl his homework; now he can play with his friends.
A was finishing B has finished C finishes
- My husband a special dinner tonight for our anniversary.
A is cooking B was cooking C cooks
- Fred the guitar since he was six years old.
A plays B has been playing
C played
- My mother, first name is Pat, is an English teacher at my school.
A whose B who C which
- I an hour ago and I'm still waiting for my friend.
A was arriving B have arrived C arrived
- The house is on the corner belongs to my uncle.
A who B whom C which

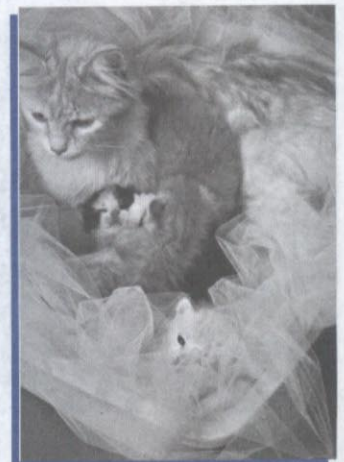
10 Fill in since or for.

- I have had this jacket five years.
- I haven't eaten snails our holiday in Crete.
- Have you seen Robert his party?
- Ken hasn't written to me ages.
- I haven't ridden a horse 1984.
- Greg has lived here ten months.

- such + a(n) + (adjective) + singular countable noun
e.g. such a nice dress
- such + (adjective) + uncountable/plural noun
e.g. such bad news, such funny stories
- so + adjective/adverb e.g. so happy, so happily
- so + much/many/few/little e.g. so much cake

11 Fill in the gaps with so, such or such a(n).

- The kitten is small that it fits in the palm of my hand.
- He has strong muscles that he can lift the front part of a car.
- The book was difficult that she couldn't understand it.



- 4 It was tall tree that the children couldn't climb it.
- 5 The film she watched last night was scary that she couldn't sleep afterwards.
- 6 It was hot day that we went to the beach.
- 7 The box was heavy that I dropped it on the floor.
- 8 She was having awful time at the party that she decided to go home.
- 9 They are playing the music loudly that I can't hear a word you are saying.
- 10 There were many people at the reception that we couldn't find a place to sit.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

12 Study these examples, then rewrite the sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words.

- a) It was such a funny film that we couldn't stop laughing.
so The film **was so funny that** we couldn't stop laughing.
- b) The weather was very cold so we stayed in.
such It was **such cold weather that** we stayed in.

- 1 It was such a dark room that we couldn't see.
so The room couldn't see.
- 2 The carpets were so beautiful that I bought two.
such They were I bought two.
- 3 The party was very dull so I left early.
such It was I left early.
- 4 It was such a deep cut that she had to go to hospital.
so The cut she had to go to hospital.
- 5 They were such friendly people that we felt welcome.
so The people we felt welcome.

WORD FORMATION

- ▶▶▶▶▶
- Adjectives ending in **-ful** show that somebody or something has the quality described by the adjective e.g. *beauty* ⇒ *beautiful*
- Adjectives ending in **-less** show that somebody or something does not have the quality described by the adjective e.g. *sense* ⇒ *senseless*

13 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective.

- 1 The forest is very (**peace**) on Sunday mornings.
- 2 Oh, don't worry about the dogs; they are (**harm**).
- 3 My grandmother still manages to look (**youth**) at 64. She says that her secret is not to worry about (**meaning**) things in life.
- 4 The key to my father's (**success**) career as a businessman was to avoid making (**care**) mistakes.
- 5 It's (**point**) for me to give you any (**help**) advice if you're not prepared to follow it.

14 Expand these notes into sentences.

- 1 last summer I want / different sort of holiday / I decide / go on / cowboy holiday / the American West

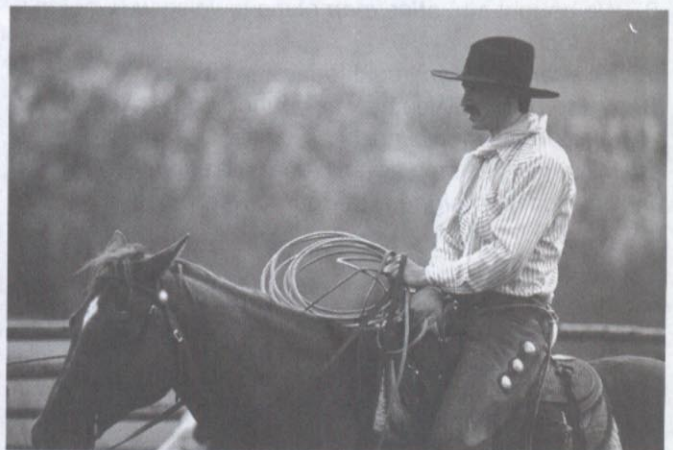
- 2 I stay / beautiful ranch / Montana / where / weather be hot / during the day / cool at night

- 3 everyone / see / be dressed / cowboy / food be delicious

- 4 I have / great time

- 5 I make many / new friends and I be sad / say goodbye

- 6 it be / best holiday / ever have



UNIT 5 Enjoy Reading

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 soft	A take off
2 freezing	B boiling
3 silently	C clean
4 sad	D hard
5 land	E common
6 strange	F different
7 same	G loudly
8 dirty	H happy

2 Fill in the correct word from the list below. Use the words only once.

heavily, street, pale, deep, rough, rocky, anxiously, big, dark, strongly

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 raindrops | 6 clouds |
| 2 to rain | 7 a(n) lamp |
| 3 a(n) hole | 8 light |
| 4 to blow | 9 a(n) cliff |
| 5 a(n) sea | 10 to wait |

3 Underline the correct word.

- The doctor **studied/examined** my injury and said it wasn't serious.
- James was **frightened/depressed** for weeks after he lost his job.
- The cat lay sleeping on one of the tree's large **twigs/branches**.
- The hunter **shot/fired** the deer with his rifle.
- There are only a few large **jungles/forests** left in Europe.
- We bought a(n) **atlas/map** of the town so we wouldn't get lost.
- It's **sharply/bitterly** cold today, isn't it?
- A dog bit him when he was young and he still has the **scar/bruise** on his leg.
- My parents told me never to speak to **aliens/strangers**.
- She **gasp/sighed** in terror when she saw the burglar.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- As I (do) my homework last night I (hear) a strange noise which (come) from the garden. I (go) out to see what (happen), only to find my cat chasing a rat.

- In 1972, Tim Carlisle (see) Elvis in concert, while he (travel) in the USA.
- It (snow) heavily on that cold, dark night when George Bailey (leave) his office and (begin) his long journey home.
- She (tidy) her room when suddenly the lights (go out).
- Jasper (sleep) and his father (watch) TV when the earthquake (strike).
- As Mary (feed) the ducks, a small boy (rush) up to her and (grab) her arm.
- He (be) unable to sleep because the wind (whistle) through the trees in the forest outside.
- I (come across) Mary as I (walk) through the park with my dog.
- Sharon (not/see) the car coming towards her because she (look) in the other direction.
- The old lady (get) onto the bus when she (fall) and (break) her leg.

5 Look at the pictures and the notes and make sentences using Past Simple and Past Continuous.



- 1 Giles/go/
friend's house/
realise/have/
no money



- 2 Dan/Frank/walk/
down street/
Dan/ offer/
Frank/ new job



- 3 Lawrence/run/
work/fall/break/
ankle.



- 4 Victor/sit/desk/
remember/be/
wife's birthday



- 5 Robert/leave/
office/John/
remind him/
important
meeting



- 6 John/go/
meeting/Robert/
tell/terrible
news

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Continuous.



1 Charles Lindbergh
(**work**) as a pilot for the Chicago St Louis airline company when he (**make**) the first non-stop flight around the world in 1927.



2 Mahatma Gandhi (**die**) in 1948 after a terrorist (**shoot**) him.



3 Alexander Fleming (**discover**) penicillin by accident while he (**work**) at St Mary's Hospital in London.



4 After the painter, Degas, (**go**) blind in the late 1890s, he (**give up**) painting.



5 Ernest Hemingway (**get**) many of his ideas for *For Whom the Bell Tolls* while he (**live**) in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.



6 Ferdinand von Zeppelin (**not/build**) his famous airship until 1899 when he (**be**) sixty-one.

Used to

Used to expresses past habits or states. It forms its negative and interrogative with "did" and it is the same in all persons. We can use Past Simple instead of "used to".

She **used to walk** to school. She **didn't use to wake up** late. **Did she use to wake up** late?

7 Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets and the correct form of used to.

- In the old days, people (**not/travel**) by plane.
- I (**eat**) meat, but now I'm a vegetarian.
- What kind of games (**you/play**) when you were young?
- I (**go**) to school in Glasgow when I was a child.
- I (**have**) really short hair, but now it's quite long.
- She (**not/work**) so late, but now she does.
- Tom (**drive**) to work, but now he prefers to commute by train.
- (**Mary/drive**) a sports car?

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Present Perfect.

- A: I (**not/see**) you for ages! Where (**you/be**)?
B: I (**go**) to Malta for a three-week holiday.
- A: (**you/ever/read**) this book?
B: No, I (**not/read**) that one, but I (**read**) the author's previous novel last year. I (**not/like**) it much.
- A: (**you/speak**) to Pam about your missing blouse yet?
B: Yes, I (**speak**) to her five minutes ago; she (**not/see**) it anywhere.
- A: (**you/book**) your holiday yet?
B: No, I (**not/decide**) where to go. Last year I (**go**) to Spain and (**have**) a great time, so maybe I'll go there again.
- A: I (**not/see**) James for ages.
B: I (**not/see**) him either, but I (**hear**) yesterday that he (**go**) to Italy and will be back next week.

“KEY” WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

9 Study the sentences in the box below, then complete the following sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- It's a long time since you wrote to Bill.
You haven't written to Bill for a long time.
- The last time I ate lobster was twelve months ago.
I haven't eaten lobster for twelve months.
- When did you lose your bag?
How long ago did you lose your bag?
How long is it since you lost your bag?

- 1 It's three years since Graham played tennis.
for Graham
three years.
- 2 Tom hasn't visited his parents for weeks.
visited The last time
weeks ago.
- 3 How long is it since he moved to Italy?
move When to Italy?
- 4 Julie hasn't smoked a cigarette for three weeks.
since It's a cigarette.
- 5 When did you come back?
came How long back?

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Continuous, then answer the questions.

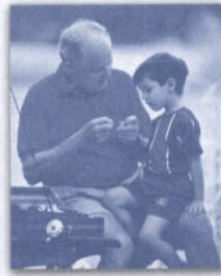
- 1 When and where did the story take place?
- 2 What was the weather like?
- 3 Who were the people involved and how did they feel?

It (1)
(be) a cold afternoon in November.
The wind (2)
(blow) and the streets (3)
..... (be) empty.



As June (4) (walk) along the pavement she suddenly (5) (realise) that a man (6) (follow) her. Terrified, she (7) (run) to a telephone and (8) (dial) the police, but while she (9) (wait) for an answer the man (10) (come) up to her and (11) (say), "Come with me — now!"

11 Look at the picture and the notes below and expand them into the first paragraph of a story.



- early Sunday morning — Tommy and his grandfather — go fishing
- Tommy be glad — nice weather
- grandfather showing Tommy how to put bait on fishing rod
- hear a strange noise behind them
- both be surprised

12 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 His eyes grew wide terror when he saw the man pointing a gun at him.
- 2 She sighed relief when she heard that her children were safe.
- 3 Tommy shouted help as his raft began to sink.
- 4 Paul aimed his gun the bear and fired.
- 5 There was a smile his face as he entered the conference room.
- 6 She turned around in surprise when someone tapped her the shoulder.
- 7 The lost boy was shaking fear.

PUNCTUATION

Question mark (?) is used at the end of a direct question. *e.g. Where is he? but I don't know where he is. (indirect question)*

Exclamation mark (!) is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence *e.g. What a boy!*

Quotation marks (" ") are used in direct speech. *e.g. "Tony has left," she said.*

Comma (,) is used in direct speech after a statement and before the quotation marks. *e.g. "I'm ready now," he said. He said, "I'm ready now."*

Full stop (.) is used at the end of a statement or affirmative sentence. *e.g. It was a cold, rainy day.*

13 Read the following paragraph and punctuate it.

are you all right tinas father asked as he helped her out of the water i think so she said she was shivering with fear and cold lets go in and find some dry clothes her father said.

1 Match the words to the opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 sharp	A reveal
2 hide	B depart
3 deep	C strong
4 weak	D shallow
5 arrive	E blunt

2 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list. Some words can be used more than once.

steep, deep, dark, green, loud, low, thick, growling, damp

- forests
- caves
- noise
- hills
- valleys

3 Fill in the correct word.

a gazed, watch, staring, look

- Actors are not supposed to at the cameras.
- As I sat on the train, I noticed a man at me.
- The young man lovingly at his bride.
- I like to the news on TV every evening.

b grip, clasped, grabbed

- The man on the motorbike the woman's bag and drove off.
- You must the rope tightly, or you'll fall.
- Johnny his mother's hand as they crossed the road.

c stripes, rows, strips

- Zebras have black and white
- My friend tore the paper into so no one could read his secret message.
- There were many of chairs in the big hall.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into Past Perfect or Past Simple, then say which action happened first.

- Paul (just/finish) his dinner when he (hear) a knock at the door.
- When I (arrive) at the airport I realised I (forget) my passport.

- Anna (never/see) snow before she (come) to Scotland.
- I (reach) the station at 5.00, but the train (already/leave).
- Julie (leave) by the time Laura (arrive) at her house.
- Sharon (look) exhausted as she (run) all the way to school.
- When my dad closed the car door, he (realise) he (lock) the keys inside.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

- Alex (practise) for three months before the concert.
- The girls (study) for their exams since Easter.
- By six o'clock everyone (go) home.
- Carrie (finish) the work before her boss returned.
- Cathy's puppy (die) by the time she got it to the vet.
- Mark (write) for six years before his work was published.
- After my dad (drive) for two hours, we stopped for a break.
- Everyone (finish) eating by the time Mr and Mrs Jones arrived.
- She (already/get up) by 7 o'clock when her alarm clock went off.
- Tom (wait) for a phone call since he returned from school.

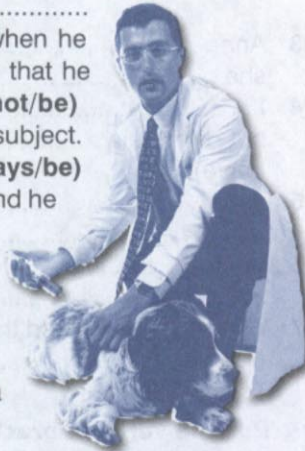
6 Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

- A It 1) (be) nearly four o'clock and Alan 2) (sit) in the changing room 3) (feel) very nervous. He 4) (feel) excited too, as he 5) (wait) for the chance to play for Liverpool for a very long time. However, he 6) (only just/join) the team and 7) (never/play) in front of so many people before. Suddenly it 8) (be) time to go and before he 9) (know) it, he 10) (run) towards the pitch along with the rest of the team.



UNIT 6 The Lost World

- B Peter Wilson 1)
 (study) law for a year when he
 2) (realise) that he
 3) (not/be)
 very interested in the subject.
 He 4) (always/be)
 fascinated by animals, and he
 5) (help)
 his aunt who worked as
 a vet ever since he was
 a teenager, so in the
 end he 6)
 (decide) to become a
 vet.



must = have to
mustn't = aren't allowed to, it's forbidden
needn't = don't have to

7 Fill in the gaps with *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.

- You shout in the library.
- You go to the post office to buy stamps
 – I have some.
- You smoke in this building.
- She fill in this application form if she
 wants to apply for the job.
- You drive to the party as Kate can take
 you in her car.
- You swim in the sea as the water is polluted.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

8 Study the following examples, then complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- James is 6 foot. Brian is 6 foot.
tall James **is as tall as** Brian.
- Elephants are bigger than tigers.
not Tigers **are not as big as** elephants.
- My car cost £10,000. Lucy's car cost £6,000.
expensive My car **was more expensive than**
 Lucy's.
- It's forbidden to take photos in the museum.
must You **must not take** photos in the
 museum.
- It's not necessary to water the plants.
need You **needn't water** the plants.

- It's prohibited to enter this area.
must You this area.
- The Velociraptor was not as big as the Tyrannosaurus.
smaller The Velociraptor the Tyrannosaurus.

- The film lasted for two hours. The concert lasted for
 one and half hours.
longer The film the concert.
- James is more intelligent than Rob.
as Rob James.
- It's not necessary to pay an entrance fee.
need You an entrance fee.
- Lee and Tim run equally fast.
as Tim runs Lee.
- Helen doesn't live as close to the station as I do.
than I live Helen.
- It's forbidden to park here.
not You here.

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

9 Choose the correct item.

Few towns have their very own sea monster, but Lyme Regis, a small seaside town on the south coast of England, certainly does!

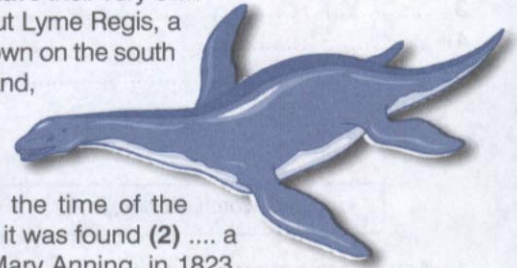
The history of this creature

(1) back to the time of the dinosaurs, and it was found (2) a local woman, Mary Anning, in 1823.

Mary Anning and her brother Joseph used to (3) fossils (ancient plants and animals (4) have turned to stone). Joseph found the head of a large 'crocodile' on the beach at Lyme, and a year later Mary found the rest of the skeleton. It turned out to be a dolphin-like reptile called an Ichthyosaurus. She also found many other (5) fossils.

In 1823, Mary found a complete 2.7 metre (6) fossil of a sea animal with a long neck and a little head. It had four wide flat feet for swimming and it was called a Plesiosaur. It was the first complete skeleton of this sea creature to be found.

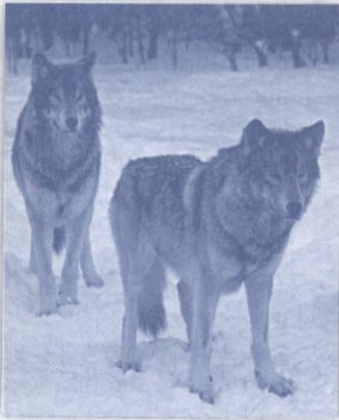
Her discoveries helped many scientists at that time learn (7) about the huge dinosaurs that used to live in the sea and on the land millions of years (8)



- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A starts | B runs | C goes |
| 2 A with | B by | C from |
| 3 A complete | B collect | C hold |
| 4 A which | B who | C whom |
| 5 A costly | B expensive | C valuable |
| 6 A lengthy | B large | C long |
| 7 A some | B more | C many |
| 8 A then | B ago | C after |

10 Fill in the correct preposition from the box below.

in, at



- 1 Wolves live groups.
- 2 She was dressed a black evening dress.
- 3 She watched fear as the boat sank.
- 4 He is over two metres height.
- 5 We were shocked the amount of litter in the streets.

11 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The train to Paris at 6.45 am.
A leaves B is leaving C leave
- 2 He TV when the phone rang.
A watches B has watched C was watching
- 3 Mary for four years before she became a lawyer.
A has studied B is studying
C had been studying
- 4 Anna is from Paris but in London for two years.
A lives B is living C has lived
- 5 I Julie yet.
A haven't seen B didn't see C don't see
- 6 Tommy is sweaty; he football for hours.
A played B has been playing
C had played
- 7 While Mum was cooking dinner, Julie the house.
A was cleaning B has cleaned C cleans
- 8 He went to bed after the film
A has ended B had ended C ends
- 9 She has been eating a lot lately; I think she weight.
A puts on B put on C has put on
- 10 He usually by train.
A has travelled B travels C is travelling
- 11 He filled in his name, signed the contract and it to the secretary.
A gave B has given C had given

- 12 He was soaked to the skin because he in the rain.
A walked B is walking
C had been walking
- 13 She took her raincoat as it
A was raining B is raining
C has been raining
- 14 Her eyes are red because she onions.
A peeled B has been peeling
C has peeled
- 15 He in this house for five months.
A is living B was living
C has been living
- 16 Joseph in the garden since eight this morning.
A has dug B has been digging
C is digging
- 17 She the news when I saw her.
A didn't hear B hasn't heard C hadn't heard
- 18 John as a waiter until he finds a better job.
A is working B works C has worked
- 19 this new film yet?
A Do you see B Have you seen
C Are you seeing
- 20 Tim was ironing while Marie television.
A had been watching B was watching
C watched

COMMON MISTAKES

12 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 You needn't to buy him a pair of shoes.
- 2 He didn't succeed to pass his exams.
- 3 There were a lots of people at the meeting.
- 4 She insisted to help us move the furniture.
- 5 The police is looking for the missing boy.
- 6 I haven't got any informations about the date of the concert.
- 7 I quiet disagree with your ideas.
- 8 He's the most helpful person I have never met.
- 9 He explained us how the machine worked.
- 10 The ambulance carried the injured woman to hospital.
- 11 Take me a cup of coffee, please.
- 12 I haven't talked to Sally since ages.
- 13 She was very upset that she couldn't stop crying.
- 14 He visited Rome, where he stayed with his aunt there.
- 15 I met Ann, which had been abroad since 1990.

UNIT 7 A Ghostly Welcome

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 carefully	A take off
2 narrow	B wide
3 heavy	C carelessly
4 come in	D huge
5 put on (clothes)	E noisily
6 wet	F light
7 quietly	G dry
8 tiny	H go out

2 Fill in the correct words from the list below. The words can be used more than once.

hot, old, tall, golden, black, haunted, strong, pouring, wrinkled, icy, heavy, rosy

- castle
- rain
- cheeks
- coffee
- sand

3 Underline the correct word.

- She nearly **dropped/fell** the expensive vase on the floor.
- The boat's passengers were **relieved/refreshed** to see land after the frightening storm.
- This house **remembers/reminds** me of my childhood home.
- The old lady had deep **freckles/wrinkles** around her eyes.
- We had **reached/arrived** Brighton by 2 o'clock.
- The builder climbed up the **ladder/staircase** which was leaning against the side of the house.
- Terry told me that I was **welcome/accepted** to visit him anytime.
- I don't **realise/understand** why he spoke so rudely to you.

4 Fill in the correct preposition(s) from the box. The prepositions can be used more than once.

along, in, with, to, out of, at, into, of

- John looked the map and gave me directions while I was driving the country lanes.
- John's relief, his wallet was in the desk drawer.
- Up ahead, the distance, they saw a cottage which reminded them the one they used to spend their summers

- As soon as they reached the restaurant, they parked and got the car.
- The girl trembled fear when she saw the burglar.
- The butler showed the guests the dining room.
- Both their parents had died a car accident so their aunt was looking after them.
- She stared the photograph disbelief.



5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

- Bertha (**drive**) for three hours when it started to rain.
- Thomas (**never/eat**) frogs' legs before his trip to Paris.
- Jenny was cold because she (**stand**) at the bus stop since six o'clock.
- The children (**already/finish**) their homework by the time the film started.
- Colin (**play**) the flute for three years when he gave his first concert.
- The football team decided to celebrate after they (**win**) the match.
- Mr Franks complained to his neighbours because their dog (**bark**) all night long.
- The robbers (**escape**) before the police arrived at the bank.
- Bob (**try**) to get tickets for the play since the previous week.
- Phil couldn't take any photographs because he (**break**) his camera.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

- Edward 1) (**get**) tired. He 2) (**wait**) for someone to stop and give him a lift for ages, but there 3) (**be**) hardly any traffic. One driver 4) (**stop**) earlier but, sadly, he 5) (**not/go**) to Glasgow. As he 6) (**look**) up at the dark sky, Edward 7) (**start**) to wish that he 8) (**not/leave**) home in such a hurry.

- 2 Tom and Sally 1) (walk) for about an hour when it 2) (start) to rain. They 3) (forget) to take umbrellas with them, so Tom 4) (suggest) stopping at a nearby cottage and asking for shelter. Unfortunately, it 5) (rain) so hard that, by the time they 6) (get) to the cottage, they 7) (be) soaked to the skin.
- 3 Mary 1) (prepare) everything for the dinner party hours before the guests 2) (be) supposed to arrive. She 3) (set) the table when suddenly she 4) (remember) that she 5) (forget) to give her address to one of the guests. She 6) (look) for his phone number in her diary, when she 7) (realise) she 8) (make) a mistake. The dinner party 9) (be) the next day!

USED TO / BE/GET USED TO

Used to is used to express past habitual actions and permanent states.

e.g. *When I was a child, I used to walk to school every day.*

Be/Get used to is used to express habitual actions and means "be/get accustomed to" or "be in the habit of". It is followed by an -ing form or a noun.

e.g. *I have got used to getting up at 4 am since I started working at the bakery.*

- **Ago** (= back in time from now) is used with the Past Simple. e.g. *She left an hour ago.*
- **Before** (= back in time from a specific past point) e.g. *He told me she had left an hour before.* It can also be used with present or past forms to point out that an action preceded another. e.g. *She had finished cooking before the guests arrived.*
- **Already** is used with Perfect tenses in a middle or end position in statements or questions. e.g. *She has already typed the letters. Has she posted the letters already?*
- **Yet** is used with Perfect tenses in negative sentences after a contracted auxiliary verb or at the end of the sentence. e.g. *He hasn't yet arrived. He hasn't arrived yet.* It can also be used at the end of questions. e.g. *Has he arrived yet?*
- **Since** expresses a starting point. e.g. *He has been living in Swansea since 1989.*
- **For** expresses the duration of an action. e.g. *They've been in Madrid for two months.*

8 Fill in: used to or is/am/are used to.

- Jane exercising — she's been doing aerobics for years.
- John take the bus to work but now he drives.
- I speaking French because I've lived in Paris for five years.
- Our mother tell us stories when we were young.
- Pete cooking — he prepares dinner every evening.
- Diane live on a farm but now she lives in the city.
- Louisa living in a hot climate.
- He work in a bank but now he has his own business.



COMMON MISTAKES

9 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- Could you open the radio so I can listen to the news?
- Can I lend your car? Mine's at the garage and I need to do some shopping.
- My brother has got long hairs.
- I'm afraid you did wrong about the answer to question ten, so you lose five points.
- I look forward to see you when you visit our town again.
- After a hard day at work, John loves sitting in a comfortable armchair and seeing TV.
- Sheila is studying hard because she has to give a test tomorrow.
- If you see Thomas, be sure to tell hello for me.
- I like to pass my time doing creative things like painting and playing the guitar.
- We'll go out as soon as the news will be finished.

7 Fill in: never, by the time, already, yet, ever, for, since, before, ago, after.

- Many years, this town was just a small village.
- She has accepted our offer and will start working with us next Monday.
- Tim has been playing the violin he was a boy.
- I have heard such a stupid joke.
- Have you seen Mel Gibson's new film
- Jill went to bed she had watched the news.
- All the fresh vegetables had been sold I reached the market.
- She had packed their suitcases just the taxi came.
- Have you done a parachute jump?
- Sally has been talking on the phone forty minutes!

UNIT 7 A Ghostly Welcome

Time clauses are introduced with; **after, as, as long as, as soon as, just as, since, before, by the time, when, while, till/until, whenever**, etc. Time clauses follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. This means that when the verb of the main sentence is in a present or future form, the verb of the time clause is in the present form. When the verb of the main sentence is in a past form, the verb of the time clause is in a past form too. We do not normally use **will/would** in time clauses; we use present forms.
 e.g. *I'll phone you when I get home (not: when I will get home)*
I went to bed after I had done my homework. (not: after I do my homework)

By the time = before, not later than. e.g. *She had finished cleaning by the time Paul came.*
Until = up to the time when. **Until** can be used with a negative verb. e.g. *They waited until everyone had left, then started cleaning. They didn't start cleaning until everyone had left.*

10 Underline the correct item.

- I'll ring you **as/as soon as** the plane lands.
- Everything had been prepared **until/by the time** the guests arrived.
- After/As** I was waiting for the bus it began to rain.
- I'll know how much the tickets cost **when/until** I go to the travel agent's.
- While/After** she was teaching the lesson the lights went out.
- They went into the cinema **while/just as** the film started.
- We didn't go out **until/after** it had stopped snowing.
- You mustn't interrupt me **while/until** I am speaking.

11 Fill in the correct tense.

- Tom didn't go out until he (finish) all his homework.
- We can leave as soon as the taxi (get) here.
- Someone broke into his house while he (sleep).
- He will look for a job after he (find) somewhere to live.
- He was cleaning the house while his wife (work) in the garden.
- By the time Sarah (leave) work it was too late to go to the play.
- She made the sauce after she (put) the meat in the oven.
- They left the building just as the bomb (explode).
- By the time Sally (get) here there will be no food left.
- Don't do anything until you (receive) a copy of the contract.

ERROR CORRECTION

12 Cross out the unnecessary words.

- She is starts work at 9 o'clock.
- I haven't never seen a koala bear before.
- He sat by the window and had watched the cars going by.
- Everyone has enjoyed last night's concert.
- Tom was supposed to have be here an hour ago; where is he?
- Susan is being late for work much too often.
- Tony had left for the airport at six o'clock this morning.
- Was the weather being nice while you were on holiday?
- Delia has lived here for two years before she moved to London.
- Mother went to the doctor because her back had ached.

13 Read the story and put the paragraphs into the correct order.

- A** Seconds later the taxi arrived outside. Luke ran out and jumped in. Throughout the journey, he kept looking at his watch and biting his nails nervously. At last they arrived at the airport. It was twenty past nine and Luke ran inside.
- B** Luke jumped out of bed and grabbed his alarm clock. He gasped in horror. It was ten past eight and his flight was leaving at half past nine.
- C** In the airport, Luke gave his ticket to the man at the check-in desk. The man looked at him and said, "The eight thirty flight to Paris? You're a bit late." Luke stared at the time on the ticket then sighed. "Well, that's it," he said. "I suppose I might as well start applying for a new job right away."
- D** Quickly, he put some clothes into a suitcase, called for a taxi and then phoned his boss's office while putting on his suit. In an anxious voice he told him that he might miss his flight. "What?" the boss shouted. "You know you have to be at that meeting!"



UNIT 8 Hard Times

- 4 If you (not/know) what to do, I (be) glad to help you.
- 5 When I (type) the letter, I (make) you a copy.
- 6 I don't know if they (accept) my proposal.
- 7 When I (see) Mary tomorrow, I (give) her your message.
- 8 When (you/pay) the money back?

7 Put the verbs in brackets into Future Simple or Present Continuous.

Tom: What time 1)

..... (you/fly) tomorrow?

Peter: At 7.30 in the morning, but I 2)

(leave) home at 5.00.

Tom: Why is that?

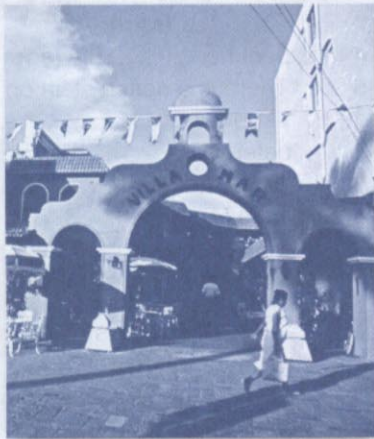
Peter: I'm afraid there 3)

(be) heavy traffic. If I'm not at the airport on time, I 4) (miss) my flight.

Tom: I see. How long 5) (you/plan) to stay in Mexico City?

Peter: I 6) (spend) two weeks there and then I 7) (probably/visit) Acapulco. 8) (you/go) away this year?

Tom: Oh no, I 9) (stay) at home.



'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

8 Study these examples, then complete the following sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- a) You won't understand if you don't pay attention. **unless** You won't understand **unless you pay** attention.
- b) Why don't you ask for some advice on this matter? **would** If I **were you, I would ask** for some advice on this matter.
- c) I advise you to lose weight. **ought** You **ought to** lose weight. OR **should** You **should lose** weight.

- 1 Why don't you look for another job? **would** If I for another job.

- 2 He won't get a promotion if he doesn't work hard. **works** He won't get hard.
- 3 I advise you to give up smoking. **should** You smoking.
- 4 You can't drive if you don't pass your driving test. **unless** You can't drive your driving test.
- 5 I advise you to stop eating fatty foods. **were** If stop eating fatty foods.

ERROR CORRECTION

9 Put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct and cross out (X) the unnecessary word in the sentences that are incorrect.

- 1 When they will finish redecorating their flat, they'll have a party.
- 2 I don't know if they will go on with the project as planned.
- 3 She will be upset unless you not invite her to your party.
- 4 When will you let me know about your decision?
- 5 Check the address before you will post the letter.
- 6 They are going to sell this house and buy a bigger one.
- 7 I'll give you a call as soon as I will have the results.
- 8 If I will finish early, I may go to the cinema with Lucy.

WORD FORMATION



We can add **-able** or **-ible** to nouns or verbs to form their adjectives. e.g. *predict* → *predictable*, *horror* → *horrible*

10 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective.

- 1 I must sell my car, so I will accept any (reason) offers.
- 2 In order to lose weight, one must follow a (sense) diet.
- 3 Cindy is (response) for keeping the accounts in her office.
- 4 This sofa is very soft and (comfort).
- 5 She always wears very (fashion) clothes.
- 6 I don't think the excuse he made for being late was (believe).



11 Read the following situations and provide advice for each one using the expressions in the box and the notes given. You can use your own ideas as well.

You should/ought to/could; How/What about; Why don't you; If I were you, I would; The best thing you can do is to; I strongly advise you to



- 1 "My son isn't doing well at school. How can I help him?"
- talk to teacher
 - talk to your son
 - give extra lessons at home, etc.



- 2 "I've won the lottery! How should I spend my money?"
- travel around the world
 - buy a big house
 - buy a fast sports car
 - help the poor, etc.



- 3 "I work long hours and I don't have much free time to see my family."
- try to work fewer hours
 - go on excursions at the weekends
 - leave work earlier for a couple of days, etc.



- 4 "I'd love to have a puppy. How can I persuade my father to get me one?"
- talk to your father
 - show you are responsible
 - explain that you would have a friend

COMMON MISTAKES

12 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 Last night I went to the cinema with a friend of me.
- 2 She heard the man to scream for help.
- 3 That event changed their lifes dramatically.
- 4 Farmers grow up wheat in the fields.
- 5 When we heard the joke we laughed loud.
- 6 "I would like to thank all those who are hear today."
- 7 Peter borrowed me some money so that I could pay for my ticket.
- 8 The heavy rain prevented us for playing outdoors.
- 9 She ran quickly but still lost the bus.
- 10 He was late for the meeting, as usually.

13 Read the following letter and replace the underlined words/expressions with similar ones from the box below.

Useful expressions

Giving advice: What about ..., If I were you, I'd ..., You should ..., You ought to ..., Why don't you ..., It would be a good idea to ..., The best thing you can do is ..., I strongly advise you to ..., You shouldn't ..., You could.

Finish with: I hope this helps you. Let me know what happens. Things will get better soon.

Dear Rachel,

I was sorry to hear about the disagreement between you and your parents. I think I can give you some advice, though, that may make things better.

First of all, you 1) ought to remember that your parents love you very much and will be proud of you whatever you do. They may want you to become a doctor now, but if they see you succeed in another field they will be satisfied.

2) If I were you, I would have a serious talk with them. The best thing you can do is explain to them that, since you are not interested in medicine, you would never be a good doctor.

3) You should also tell them that if you study art, you will have the possibility of teaching or working in advertising as well as doing your own work.

4) I hope my advice is of some help to you. I will be waiting to hear how things turn out. Remember to think positively!

Love,
Aunty Rosie



1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 end	A beginning
2 old-fashioned	B remember
3 lie	C modern
4 enemy	D friend
5 forget	E truth

2 Fill in the correct preposition(s).

- Jeff fell love Glenda the moment he met her.
- Andrew accused her stealing his jacket.
- Harry took control the family business after his father died.
- Mrs Miller is married an Irishman.
- The angry customer asked to see the person charge the shop.
- This statue is made stone.
- The ancient Romans wore sandals their feet.
- The young girl stared at the princess wonder.
- Our holiday ended disaster when we crashed our car.

3 Underline the correct word.

- People were **blowing/whistling** horns in the streets throughout the carnival.
- The crowd **cheered/grabbed** wildly when the singer walked onto the stage.
- Eskimos **put/wear** warm clothing because it is cold where they live.
- Listen/Hear** to me when I'm talking to you!
- The soldiers agreed to **give/spare** the prisoner's life and let him go.
- The children **gathered/grouped** around their teacher to listen to the story.
- The policeman waited **calmly/patiently** for the woman to explain what had happened.
- Todd shouldn't have gone sailing in this weather. He must have **lost/missed** his mind!

Certain adjectives can be used metaphorically: **silky hair** (smooth and soft, like silk), but a **silk shirt** (a shirt made of silk), a **stony face** (a disapproving look), but a **stone church** (a church made of stone), **golden hair** (blond hair), but a **gold coin** (a coin made of gold), **feathery leaves** (soft and delicate, like feathers), but a **feather cushion** (a cushion containing feathers), **leathery skin** (tough and hard), but **leather trousers** (trousers made of leather).

4 Underline the correct adjective.

- Her **golden/gold** hair shone in the sunshine.
- My husband gave me an expensive **golden/gold** ring for Christmas.
- His **stony/stone** expression told me he wasn't pleased with me.
- We stayed in an old **stony/stone** farmhouse in Wales.
- That's a fantastic **silky/silk** blouse!
- The children loved stroking the dog's **silky/silk** coat.
- The butcher tried to sell me some horrible, **leathery/leather** steak today.
- Motorcyclists wear **leathery/leather** jackets to protect themselves from the cold.
- Do you know where I can find a **feathery/feather** duster?
- Feathery/Feather** snowflakes started falling to the ground.

Direct and Reported speech

We use **say** in direct speech. We also use **say** in reported speech when **say** is **not** followed by the person the words were spoken to. We use **tell** in reported speech when it is followed by the person the words were spoken to.

e.g. *Direct speech:* He said to me, "I am tired."

Reported speech: He **said** (that) he was tired.

Reported speech: He **told me** (that) he was tired.

Expressions with say: say good morning/evening, etc; say something; say one's prayers; say so; say a few words; say no more; say for certain, etc.

Expressions with tell: tell the truth; tell a lie; tell (sb) the time; tell sb one's name; tell a story; tell sb a secret; tell sb the way; tell one from another; tell sb's fortune; tell sb so; tell the difference, etc.

5 Fill in say or tell in the correct form.

- Personally, I can't one kind of wine from another.
- I'm sure she won't be angry if you her the truth.
- Ben his prayers when his mother walked in.
- He me he would leave on Monday.
- Did you Gayle we're having a party?
- Excuse me, could you me the time, please?
- "Come here right now!" the teacher to Tony.
- Don't forget to goodbye before you leave.
- What did you to Dave?
- He that he was going home.

6 Change the following words into the form they take in reported speech.

Direct speech	Reported speech
this/these	that/those
now
tomorrow
next year/month, etc.
yesterday
a month ago
last year/month, etc.
here
come

Study the way tenses change in reported speech.

Present Simple ⇒ Past Simple "He walks to school," she said. She said (that) he walked to school. (also: walks)

Present Continuous ⇒ Past Continuous "He is walking to school," she said. She said (that) he was walking to school.

Past Simple ⇒ Past Perfect "He walked to school," she said. She said (that) he had walked to school.

Past Continuous ⇒ Past Perfect Continuous "He was walking to school," she said. She said (that) he had been walking to school.

Past Simple/Past Continuous do not change in time clauses. "He called me while I was having lunch," she said. She said (that) he called/had called while she was having lunch.

Future Simple ⇒ would + bare infinitive "He will drive to work," she said. She said (that) he would drive to work.

Present Perfect ⇒ Past Perfect "He has walked to school," she said. She said (that) he had walked to school.

Present Perfect Continuous ⇒ Past Perfect Continuous "He has been walking to school," she said. She said (that) he had been walking to school.

7 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

- "Jill broke my computer!" Thomas said.
.....
- "Tracy has been studying here all day," he said.
.....
- "James will make dinner tomorrow," she said.
.....
- "I broke my nose last week," Helen said.
.....

- "He likes horror films," she said.
.....
- "I'm celebrating my birthday this Saturday," Greg said.
.....
- "He has left home," she said.
.....
- "Jim is having his breakfast now," Mrs Morris said.
.....
- "I'll go to the doctor next week," Phil said.
.....
- "Jack was playing in the garden yesterday," Ann said.
.....

- To report a question** we use: a) **ask + question word** (where, why, who, etc.) when the direct question begins with a question word and b) **ask + if/ whether** when the direct question begins with an auxiliary verb (have, can, do, etc.).
- In reported questions we use affirmative order.
- Tenses, pronouns, time words, etc. change as in reported statements.

Direct questions	Reported questions
"Who knocked on the door?" she asked him.	She asked him who had knocked on the door.
"Have you got any money?" he asked her.	He asked her if/whether she had any money.

8 Rewrite the following questions in reported speech.

- "Where did they make the film?" Tony asked me.
.....
- "Are you taking the dog to the vet tomorrow?" Mr Brown asked his wife.
.....
- "When will I see you again?" Alex asked Angela.
.....
- "Who is the woman in the red dress?" Darren asked his brother.
.....
- "Was the robber holding a gun?" the policeman asked the girl.
.....
- "Have you ever tasted Indian food before?" the waiter asked me.
.....
- "Has Hank been working in the garden?" Tom asked Rita.
.....

UNIT 9 In the Land of the Pyramids

- 8 "How will Tony build the fence?" I asked Julie.
.....
- 9 "Why is Chris wearing a suit?" Tina asked me.
.....
- 10 "Can you see the aeroplane?" Ray asked Mary.
.....

9 Rewrite the following short text in direct speech.

Terry said that he would cook dinner that evening. Sharon told him that he didn't have to. She said that they could order a pizza instead. Terry said that he had eaten too many pizzas that week.

Later, Terry told Sharon to get her coat. He said he was taking her out for dinner. Sharon said that he hadn't done that for a long time. Terry said that it wasn't everyday that they had their wedding anniversary.



Special Introductory Verbs

When we wish to report the meaning of a speaker's words we often use appropriate reporting verbs (introductory verbs).

Study these examples:

- a) Direct speech: "I'll buy you a new bicycle."
Reported speech: He **promised to buy** her a new bicycle. **or** He **promised that he would buy** her a new bicycle.
- b) Direct speech: "No, I won't talk to him."
Reported speech: She **refused to talk** to him.
- c) Direct speech: "You ought to stay in bed."
Reported speech: He **advised me to stay** in bed.
- d) Direct speech: "I'm sorry I forgot your birthday."
Reported speech: She **apologised for forgetting/ having forgotten** my birthday.
- e) Direct speech: "Let's listen to some music."
Reported speech: He **suggested listening** to some music.

10 First think of an appropriate introductory verb for each statement, then rewrite each sentence in reported speech.

- 1 "I will never tell lies again," he said.
.....

- 2 "You should go to the dentist," she said to me.
.....
- 3 "I'm sorry I spilt coffee on your carpet," he said.
.....
- 4 "We could go to the cinema tonight," she said.
.....
- 5 "No, I won't come with you," he said to me.
.....

Indirect questions are used when we ask for information politely. They are introduced with *Do you know...?*, *Can/Could you tell me...?*, *Have you any idea...?*, *Would you mind...?* and *I'd like to know...*. The word order of indirect questions is the same as in statements (subject + verb). When the indirect question starts with *I'd like to know...* the question mark is omitted. e.g. *How old is he? I'd like to know how old he is.*

- e.g. a) **Direct question:** *What time does the bus leave?*
Indirect question: *Do you know what time the bus leaves?*
- b) **Direct question:** *Will he be out of the office long?*
Indirect question: *Have you any idea if he will be out of the office long?*

11 Complete the following indirect questions.

- 1 What is this flower called?
Do you know
- 2 How much are they?
I'd like to know
- 3 How heavy is it?
Do you know
- 4 Where is the station?
Would you mind telling me
- 5 Where is Claire from?
Could you tell me
- 6 Who is that boy?
I'd like to know
- 7 Who are these people?
Have you any idea
- 8 When did he leave for Paris?
Do you know



'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

12 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 "I work in a bank," Debbie said to me.
told Debbie
in a bank.
- 2 "Where have you been this morning?" she asked him.
that She asked him
morning.
- 3 "I have made several films," the director said.
had The director
several films.
- 4 "How did Sid make this?" he asked her.
had He asked
that.
- 5 "You will meet a tall, dark stranger," she said to Ann.
told She
meet a tall, dark stranger.
- 6 "When are you leaving for Paris?" she asked him.
was She asked
for Paris.
- 7 "James was holding the baby," Carl told Karen.
been Carl told Karen
the baby.
- 8 "Why has Dick been ignoring me?" Celia asked Bob.
been Celia asked Bob
her.
- 9 "Jim is involved in the play," Ann said.
was Ann said
the play.
- 10 "When did you start working here?" Paul asked Bill.
started Paul asked Bill
there.

COMMON MISTAKES

13 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 She is thinking of go to university.
- 2 He does a lot of mistakes.
- 3 She looks as an angel.
- 4 Tom managed to reach to the top shelf.
- 5 The National Bank was stolen last Monday.
- 6 Would you like coming with us?
- 7 Sue felt asleep while she was watching TV.
- 8 She's getting her hairs cut today.
- 9 He said me to follow him.
- 10 Sheila and Peter are on holiday to Miami.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

14 Fill in each gap with only one word.

The Tomb of Tutankhamen

Cleopatra was perhaps Egypt's most famous queen, but Tutankhamen was one of its best known kings. He was a young man (1) ruled between 1333 and 1323 BC. Tutankhamen was only about 18 years old (2) he died. Today, he is known (3) his magnificent tomb, which was discovered in 1922. Unlike many other tombs, it had not been touched (4) robbers.



Inside the small tomb archaeologists found the king's coffin which was (5) of gold. The king's head was covered with a wonderful gold mask which is now (6) display in a museum in Cairo. The mummy was wearing beautiful jewellery. There were other rooms in the tomb (7) archaeologists found furniture, clothes, a chariot and weapons. The ancient Egyptians believed Tutankhamen would use these after his death in the next life.

Hieroglyphics were found on the walls which have told archaeologists a lot about life in Egypt at (8) time.

15 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Ann an hour ago.
A had called B has called C called
- 2 How long is it since he?
A had left B left C leaves
- 3 She two rooms so far.
A cleans B has cleaned C cleaned
- 4 The bomb exploded as they the road.
A were crossing B cross C has crossed
- 5 She has been in New York May.
A after B since C for
- 6 It's 12 o'clock. They by now.
A will have arrived B will arrive C will be arriving
- 7 By the end of this year, he in Sweden for ten years.
A will live B will be living C will have lived
- 8 He a bath at the moment.
A has B has had C is having

UNIT 10 Citizens 2050

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 essential	A unpopular
2 healthy	B domestic
3 popular	C interesting
4 regularly	D unnecessary
5 optimistic	E unhealthy
6 boring	F rarely
7 wild (animal)	G pessimistic

2 Match the words to the nouns.

fast, healthy, space, clean, boring, fattening, polluted, well-paid, creative, ready-made, environmentally-friendly, sea, economical

- car
- food
- exploration
- air
- job

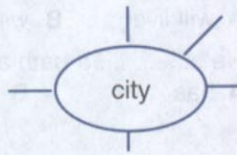
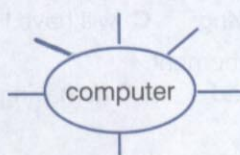
3 Underline the correct words.

- Can you *imagine/guess* what it would be like to live on a tropical island?
- Susan is a British *member/citizen*.
- The *answers/results* of the survey show that people are becoming more aware of environmental problems.
- She decided to *die/dye* her dress green.
- This club is very *popular/well-known* with the teenagers in the area.
- The sky was very *clear/clean* – there were no clouds at all.



4 Match the words in the box to the words in the bubbles. Some words can be used for both.

programs, centre, studies, keyboard, monitor, streets, dwellers, council, hall, disc



5 Fill in the correct preposition.

- The woman didn't have enough money to pay her shopping.
- I prefer travelling bus the city centre.
- She studies very hard and she is always optimistic her exam results.
- When I was younger I cooked fun, but now I find it boring.
- It was my brother's turn to take the dog a walk.
- The boy felt isolated the other children in his new school.
- Nowadays, we can make friends the Internet.
- Bill is excited about his new job in Paris. the other hand, he doesn't want to leave his family and friends.
- Nell was full hope when she came the job interview.
- The doctor told her patient that there was no cure his illness.

6 Link the sentences in all possible ways using: furthermore, in addition, moreover, what is more, however, but, on the other hand, although.

- People need to be informed about environmental problems. They should be taught how to help solve them.
- Some people are optimistic about the future. Others feel that life will become worse.
- New cars will be more environmentally-friendly. They will be easier to drive.
- The amount of pollution given off by factories is decreasing. The hole in the ozone layer is still growing.
- Most people live in cities for work reasons. A lot of them would prefer to live in the country.
- In the future, cities may have to be protected with shields. People will have to pay for clean air and water.

Future Continuous is used for a) actions in progress at a stated future time. e.g. *I'll be flying to Madrid this time next week.* b) actions which will be a routine in the future. e.g. *I'll be ironing on Saturday afternoon as usual.*

Future Perfect is used for actions which will have finished before a certain time in the future. e.g. *Tom will have typed all the letters by five o'clock.*

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

- 1 This time next month I (ski) in the Alps.
- 2 Sue (finish) her Master's degree by next year.
- 3 I (work) in the garden on Sunday as usual.
- 4 I (attend) a meeting in Glasgow on Monday, so I won't be at the reception.
- 5 I (read) the whole book by the end of the week.
- 6 If you phone Julie now, she (study), as she always does in the evenings.
- 7 (you/finish) the timetable by the end of the day?
- 8 After going to Switzerland, he (visit) every country in Europe.
- 9 I (watch) a video this evening, so why don't you come round?
- 10 Jane (hear) the news by now so there's no need to call her.
- 11 It (take) us three weeks to finish this project by the time it's completed.
- 12 I (wait) for you in the café, so there's no need for you to hurry.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future forms.

- 1 At this time next week Julie 1) (fly) to Australia. She 2) (visit) her sister there, and she is sure she 3) (have) a wonderful time. She 4) (stay) for a month, and by the time she leaves she 5) (see) all sorts of new and exciting places.
- 2 Charles 1) (start) university next month. He is rather nervous but hopes he 2) (meet) some nice people there. He 3) (study) law and he hopes he 4) (graduate) after three years. Of course he 5) (have to) work hard but he hopes he 6) (have) time to enjoy himself too.

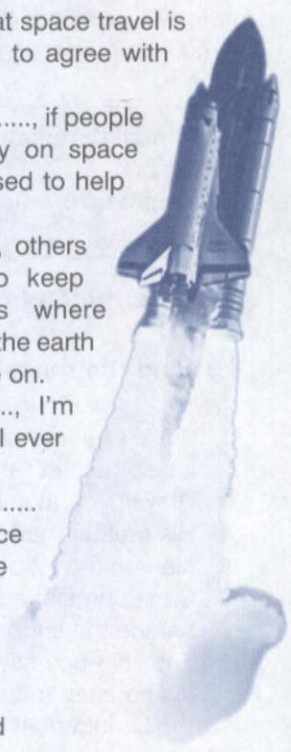


- 3 Janet has just bought an old house, and for the next year or so she 1) (fix) it up. The first thing she 2) (do) is have the roof repaired, and then she hopes she 3) (be able) to live there. She is afraid she 4) (not/finish) by next Christmas, but she 5) (plan) to invite her friends to come and celebrate with her anyway.
- 4 By the end of the year Sally 1) (work) for the same company for thirty years. She hopes that she 2) (be able) to retire after two more years. After she retires, she imagines that she 3) (travel) most of the time, and she believes she 4) (visit) at least fifty countries by the time she is seventy years old.

9 Fill in the gaps with one of the expressions from the list. Use each expression only once.

the best thing, it depends on, for example, on the other hand, in my opinion, to be honest, some people say, up to a point

- 1 that space travel is a waste of money, and I tend to agree with this opinion.
- 2, if people didn't spend so much money on space travel, that money could be used to help the world's poorer people.
- 3, others argue that it is important to keep searching for other places where humans might be able to live if the earth ever became impossible to live on.
- 4, I'm not so sure that astronauts will ever find such a planet.
- 5 I suppose how much space technology advances in the next few years.
- 6, if we continue to treat the earth as we are doing now, we will destroy it long before we find an alternative home.
- 7 I think that about space travel is that it allows scientists to do experiments that would be impossible on earth.
- 8 All in all, space travel is important, but I do believe that far too much money is spent on it.



10 Read the text, then replace the words/ expressions in bold with synonymous ones from the box below. Finally, list the optimistic and pessimistic predictions.

consequently, In my opinion, On the other hand, since, in spite of

The way we work will obviously change a lot in the future, but will these changes be for the better or for the worse?

1) **To my mind**, most of the changes will be for the better. Robots will be doing the most boring jobs, which means that people will be free to use their creative abilities. 2) **In contrast**, if this happens there will not be enough jobs for everyone to do and, 3) **as a result**, unemployment will increase. Most people will work at home in the future. This will reduce pollution, 4) **because** people will not have to drive to work. Unfortunately, those who work at home may feel lonely because they won't be able to socialise very easily.

I think that, 5) **despite** the disadvantages, work in the future will be better because we will have more time to spend with our family and friends.

Optimistic predictions

.....

Pessimistic predictions

.....

COMMON MISTAKES

11 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 While I get ready for school, I listen music.
- 2 It's so hot; let's go for swimming.
- 3 I'll wait you at the bus stop.
- 4 His mother made him to tell the truth.
- 5 Marie did a lot of mistakes in the test.
- 6 Can you please close the TV? I want to go to sleep.
- 7 I made the shopping in half an hour.
- 8 The little boy saw a nightmare last night and ran to his parents' room.
- 9 We should dust the house; it isn't very clear.
- 10 I saw a dress in a shop window that looked the same with yours.

12 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I'm sorry I'm late. long?
 A Have you waited B Did you wait
 C Have you been waiting

- 2 He to Rome every month.
 A is travelling B travels C travelling
- 3 Paul in Munich for two weeks by next Monday.
 A will be B will have been C is going to be
- 4 The man's clothes were covered in paint because he his flat.
 A paints B had been painting C had painted
- 5 She her grandparents this month.
 A wasn't visiting B hadn't visited C hasn't visited
- 6 This time next week he in the Caribbean.
 A will be sailing B will sail C is sailing
- 7 He'll change his mind after he the document.
 A saw B has seen C will see
- 8 It's two years since Steve last football.
 A played B had played C was playing
- 9 I such a beautiful necklace!
 A never saw B have never seen C never see
- 10 He for two hours when the doorbell rang.
 A has been sleeping B was sleeping
 C had been sleeping

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

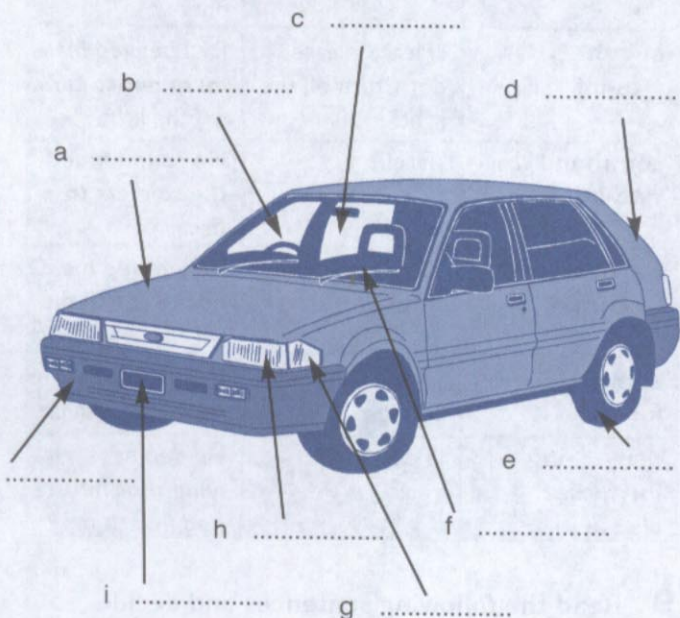
13 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 I met a friend of mine by chance while I was in Rome.
ran I
 of mine while I was in Rome.
- 2 The pub was so smoky that we had to leave.
such It
 that we had to leave.
- 3 When did you move into your new flat?
moved How long
 into your new flat?
- 4 Paul said, "Would you like to go to the cinema?"
about Paul said, "
 to the cinema?"
- 5 I last saw William a month ago.
seen I a month.
- 6 "Are you ready?" Sam asked Sally.
was Sam asked Sally ready.
- 7 "I've decided to move house," Louise said.
decided Louise said
 to move house.
- 8 Thomas inherited a lot of money when his grandfather died.
into Thomas a lot of
 money when his grandfather died.

UNIT 11 Narrow Escapes

1 Match the nouns to the letters.

steering wheel, boot, tyre, headlight, bumper, bonnet, number plate, indicator, windscreen, windscreen wiper



2 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 cool	A lower
2 sharp	B warm
3 lift	C unhelpful
4 empty	D blunt
5 helpful	E full

3 Match the adjectives to the nouns. Some adjectives can be used more than once.

empty, tragic, tall, horrific, steep, pebbly, sandy, heavy, road, slippery

- mountains
- beach
- rock
- accident
- ship

4 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- It's good for children to play the fresh air.
- Our car finally stopped the bottom of the hill.
- I was agony for weeks before the dentist took my bad tooth out.
- The car crashed a lorry parked at the side of the road.
- I began to shake fear when I saw the snake approaching me.
- You shouldn't play the rocks because they're very slippery.
- He felt his pocket and, his horror, his wallet was gone.
- Our house in the country is surrounded fields and trees.
- The terrified woman screamed help through an open window.
- I got to the airport just time for my flight.
- He nearly died in a car crash and, that day on, he never drove again.

5 Fill in the correct word from the list below:

travel, flight, voyage, trip, route

- The fastest from Birmingham to Manchester is the motorway.
- The ship made its first in 1947.
- broadens the mind.
- We went on a school to Brussels last month.
- Could passengers for 204 to London please go to gate 14?

6 Read the following descriptions of events, then make comments using *should(n't) + bare infinitive* or *should(n't) + perfect infinitive*.

- Claire is in prison. She stole a diamond necklace. Claire *shouldn't have stolen* the diamond necklace.
- He got soaking wet. He didn't take an umbrella with him.
.....
- Thieves stole Bill's car. He hadn't locked it.
.....
- Sandra is always tired at work. She goes to bed very late.
.....
- Mum was very angry with Tom. He had told her lies.
.....

UNIT 11 Narrow Escapes

7 Give advice to the following people using *should/shouldn't*.



1 I've got a terrible headache.

e.g. You should take an aspirin.



2 I'm late for the appointment.



3 I'm tired.



4 I've got a temperature.

To report direct commands, requests and orders we use **tell, order, ask, etc.** followed by a **to-infinitive**. To report negative commands and requests, we usually use **not + to infinitive**.

Direct Orders

"Stand up!" the teacher said to us.
"Don't lie to me!" Mary said to Paul.

Reported Orders

The teacher **told us to stand up**.
Mary **warned Paul not to lie to her**.

8 Rewrite the following into reported speech.

- "Leave the classroom immediately!" the teacher said to the student.
- "Don't be late!" Susan said to Harry.
- "Turn off the television!" his mother said.
- "Don't go into my room!" John said to Mary.
- "Listen to your mother!" his father said.
- "Go to your room!" Mum said to Jane.

The following verbs are used to introduce reported speech. Note how they are used:

Introductory verb	Direct speech	Reported speech
threaten + to-inf.	"Give me your purse or I'll kill you."	He threatened to kill me if I didn't give him my purse.
beg sb + to-inf.	"Please, please don't turn off the light."	Paul begged his mum not to turn off the light.
command sb + to-inf.	"Fire!"	He commanded the soldiers to fire .
warn sb + to-inf.	"Don't touch the wire!"	He warned me not to touch the wire.
admit + -ing form	"Yes, I went out with Liz."	He admitted (to) going out with Liz.
deny + -ing form/that clause	"I didn't lie to you."	He denied lying/that he had lied to me.

9 Read the following sentences and decide which verb from the ones in the list is the most appropriate to report these sentences. Then rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

threaten, beg, command, warn, admit, deny

- "Yes, I stole it," he said to me.
- "Stand up at once!" the sergeant said to the soldier.
- "Please, don't reveal my secret," Ann said to Sue.
- "Don't go sailing without a life-jacket," said the instructor to us.
- "I didn't tell anything to the police," he said.
- "Stop teasing me or I'll tell the teacher," Suzie said to Bill.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

- 10 Rewrite the sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words.**
- 1 "Will you go to the dance?" he asked her.
would He asked her to the dance.
 - 2 "Don't call me after 11.00!" Ann said to Tom.
to Ann told Tom after 11.00.
 - 3 "Study for your exams!" Mum said to Tommy.
told Mum his exams.
 - 4 "Who is sitting there?" John asked Mary.
was John asked Mary there.
 - 5 "Turn down the radio!" Nina said to Alex.
told Nina the radio.
 - 6 "Don't talk so loudly!" Jason said to Mark.
warned Jason so loudly.
 - 7 "Apologise to your brother for hitting him!" Dad said to Jim.
his Dad told Jim for hitting him.
 - 8 "Have you seen Ann lately?" Tim asked Lynn.
if Tim asked Lynn lately.
 - 9 "Listen carefully!" his boss said to him.
him His boss told carefully.
 - 10 "Don't drive so fast!" the policeman said to Jenny.
warned The policeman so fast.
 - 11 "Please, please give me a second chance," she said to him.
begged She a second chance.
 - 12 "I'm sorry I kept you waiting," Kevin said to me.
apologised Kevin me waiting.
 - 13 "Let's book a table at the restaurant," Peter said.
suggested Peter at the restaurant.
 - 14 "You broke the vase," he said to Ann.
accused He the vase.
 - 15 "You should stop smoking," the doctor said to Mike.
advised The doctor smoking.

ERROR CORRECTION

GUIDELINES

Exercise 11 is an error correction exercise where the emphasis is on grammar mistakes.

Steps

- Read through the text to get an understanding of its general meaning.
- Read the text carefully, line by line, to identify the unnecessary word. Such words can be: participles, articles, conjunctions (but, although, etc.), prepositions, determiners, quantifiers (some, every, both, many, etc.), tenses, pronouns, etc.
- Cross out any unnecessary words.
- Read the text once more to see if your answers make sense.

Study these examples:

- *He **has** left an hour ago.* (we need Past Simple because of "ago" therefore, "**has**" should be omitted: wrong use of the tenses)
- *He **couldn't stop from** crying.* (**stop** does not need "from", therefore "**from**" is omitted: wrong use of preposition)
- *Although she was exhausted **but** she went out.* ("**but**" is not necessary here because concession is expressed with although: wrong use of conjunctions)
- *He lives in **the** Rome.* (names of places do not normally take "the", therefore "**the**" is omitted: wrong use of articles)
- *The woman who **she** left is his wife.* ("**she**" is not necessary here because there is "who": wrong use of personal pronouns)
- *Every **one** applicant has to fill in a form.* ("**one**" is not necessary here because of "every": wrong use of quantifiers)
- *To reaching Paris took him four hours.* ("**to**" is not necessary because participles do not take "to": wrong use of participles)
- *He's **more** happier than ever.* ("**more**" is not necessary here because "happy" is a two-syllable adjective, therefore it forms its comparative form by dropping -y and adding -ier: wrong formation of comparative forms)

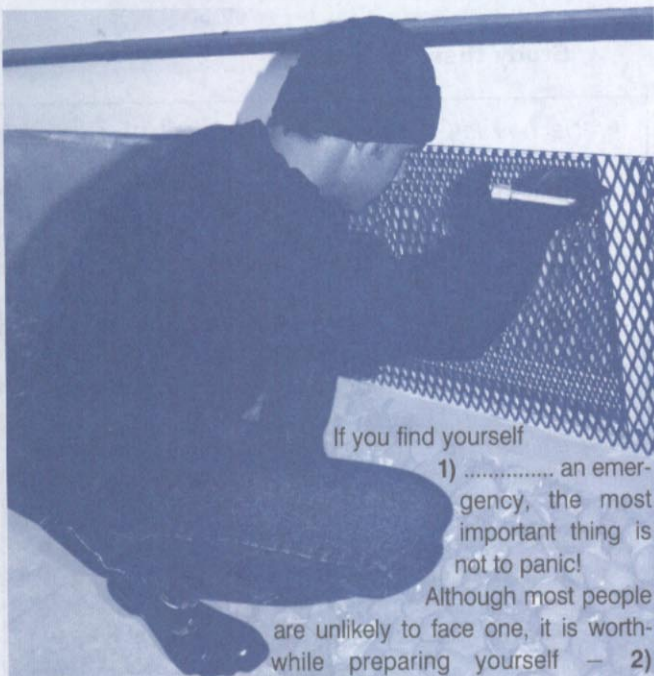
UNIT 11 Narrow Escapes

11 Cross out the unnecessary words, or put a tick (✓) next to the correct lines, as in the examples.

- 1 During our holidays, I decided to go on a skiing trip. ✓
- 2 My friends and I ~~we~~ left on a snowy morning.
- 3 We were been looking forward to arriving at the ski resort by late afternoon. Unfortunately, we got caught in a heavy snowstorm while be driving on the motorway.
- 6 My friend told to me to stay calm and helped me put the chains on the tyres. When we finally arrived, the snow was fresh and perfect for the skiing. We skied all day and then we relaxed in a beautiful ski lodge.
- 10 It was a very much nice ski trip after all.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

12 Fill in each gap with only one word.



If you find yourself

- 1) an emergency, the most important thing is not to panic!

Although most people are unlikely to face one, it is worthwhile preparing yourself – 2)

..... in case.

Each year, many lives are lost because 3) fires in the home. How would you react? Or what if you found a stranger in your home? In 4) situations, the first thing to do is to get out. In the case 5) fires, many people stop to collect their belongings or pets, or to phone the fire brigade. This is not a good idea. If you cannot escape down the stairs, lower yourself from a first floor window, or try and attract as 6) attention as possible from higher floors. Similarly, do not approach a burglar. If you can't get out, the best thing to do is to hide.

However, preventing disasters is better than having to cope 7) them. To make your home as safe 8) possible, fit smoke and burglar alarms, and do it now.

13 Rewrite the texts in Direct Speech.

- A Julie asked where Steve was. Ann said he had gone shopping. Julie asked if he would be late. Ann told her he would be back any minute.

Julie:

Ann:

Julie:

Ann:

- B Paul asked what the time was. Sue said it was 10:30. Paul said that he couldn't wait any more. Sue told him to go back to his work. Paul asked if he could leave a message for Steve. Sue asked him to write it in Steve's diary.

Paul:

Sue:

Paul:

Sue:

Paul:

Sue:

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 David doesn't mind his mum with the housework.
A help B helping C to help
- 2 Susan as a waitress until she finds a better job.
A is working B works C has worked
- 3 I all the work by six o'clock.
A will be finishing B am finishing C will have finished
- 4 Sheila French for the past six years.
A has been studying B studied C studies
- 5 She locked the door, picked up her suitcase and into the car.
A got B had got C was getting
- 6 Tigers are not as fast cheetahs.
A than B like C as
- 7 Julia TV when the fire broke out.
A watched B was watching C has been watching
- 8 Sarah thinks she herself in Leeds.
A will have enjoyed B will enjoy C will be enjoying
- 9 He the army two weeks ago.
A had joined B has joined C joined
- 10 When Paul?
A have you met B did you meet C had you met

UNIT 12 The Vikings

1 Find the odd word out in each group. Then explain its meaning and use it to make sentences of your own.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------|
| 1 sword | tooth | club | shield |
| 2 fight | explore | discover | invent |
| 3 scream | yell | offer | shout |
| 4 journey | voyage | expedition | trip |

2 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 raise	A lower
2 bright	B die
3 live	C guilty
4 true	D dull
5 innocent	E false

3 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list. Use the words only once.

famous, fair-haired, wooden, enemy, straight, observation, to raise, to set up

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 people | 5 boats |
| 2 warriors | 6 ahead |
| 3 objections | 7 explorer |
| 4 camp | 8 a colony |

4 Underline the correct word.

- It's a three-hour **voyage/journey** to and from work.
- Samurai **warriors/soldiers** were well known for their bravery.
- Jason got himself into an embarrassing **situation/condition** when he wrongly accused Paul of stealing his watch.
- Janet and I are **partners/colleagues** as we work at the same company.
- Thomas Edison was a famous **explorer/inventor**. He created many things that had never been made before.
- We're going to **draw/paint** the kitchen in the spring.

5 Put each verb in brackets into a suitable passive tense.

- The printing press **(invent)** by Johan Gutenberg.
- The new cinema **(build)** last year.
- Mr Smith **(interview)** for the job at the moment.
- A speech **(give)** by the President tomorrow.
- When she came out of the supermarket her car **(stole)**.
- A film **(record)** when the video recorder broke down.
- Bread **(make)** from wheat.
- The missing boy **(not/see)** since yesterday afternoon.
- The car **(repair)** next week.
- Our house **(always/clean)** on Fridays by Mrs Green.



6 Rewrite the following sentences in the passive. Omit the agent where necessary.

- Mark gave me a brooch for my birthday.
.....
- Jim has painted all the walls green.
.....
- Our history teacher is checking our essays.
.....
- A mechanic checks my car once a month.
.....
- The tourist office provides a city map and guide.
.....
- Mrs Reece has already paid the bill.
.....
- He will have cooked the meal by 8 o'clock.
.....
- They will move your car if you leave it there.
.....
- Someone has checked the computer printout for mistakes.
.....
- Andrew Lloyd Webber wrote the musical *Cats*.
.....



UNIT 12 The Vikings

7 Rewrite the following passage in the active.

Fourteen-year-old Martin Dunlop was found late yesterday by the police. Martin had been kidnapped by an escaped prisoner. He was kept in a farmer's barn. He was seen by a local person. The police were called. Martin has been returned to his parents' home.

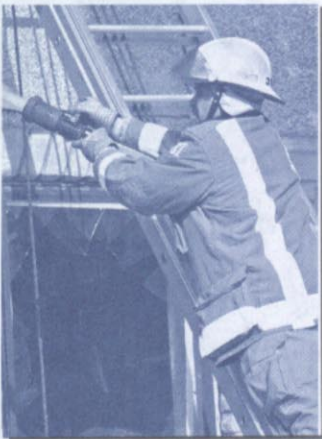


.....

• **By + agent** is used to show who/what did the action. e.g. *The pullover was knitted **by** my mother.*
 • **With + instrument/material** is used to show what instrument/material the agent used. e.g. *The cake was decorated **with** cream and fruit.*

8 Fill in the gaps with *by* or *with*.

- 1 The house was saved the firefighters.
- 2 He was stabbed a knife.
- 3 This report was written a well-known journalist.
- 4 The sky was filled clouds.
- 5 She was arrested Detective Watts for stealing.
- 6 The milk was flavoured chocolate.
- 7 The omelette was made eggs and cheese.
- 8 They were introduced Tina.



Questions in the Passive

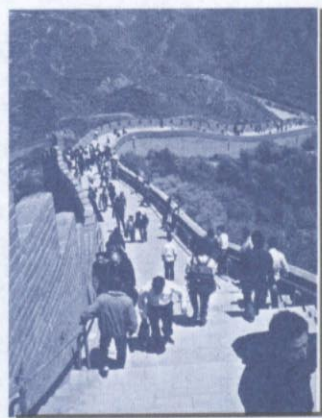
- In order to turn questions from active to passive we change the order of verb and object as in passive statements. The verb is changed into passive by using the verb "to be" + past participle. e.g. *Have you informed all the clients?* → *Have all the clients been informed?*
- When questions begin with **who/whom** we do not omit **by**. e.g. *Who invited you to the party?* → *Who were you invited to the party **by**?*

9 Rewrite these questions in the passive.

- 1 Have you mended the broken chair yet?
.....
- 2 Will Charles water the plants?
.....
- 3 Who posted the letters?
.....
- 4 Which candidate are they going to elect president?
.....
- 5 Did you send the parcel to Mary?
.....
- 6 Had they informed the police about the accident?
.....
- 7 Who wrote *Macbeth*?
.....
- 8 What damaged the roof of your house?
.....
- 9 Who invented the first radio?
.....
- 10 Who stole your car?
.....

10 Rewrite the following text in the Active.

The Great Wall of China is one of the largest structures which has ever been made by man. The oldest parts of the wall were built in the 4th century by the Chinese. Different parts of the wall were connected by the Emperor Shin Huang-ti. During the 15th and 16th centuries the wall was rebuilt. Today it is visited by thousands of people.



.....

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

Study these examples:

- a) They ordered a new photocopier last Tuesday.
was A new **photocopier was ordered** last Tuesday.
- b) The company are going to hire a new sales manager.
hired A new sales manager **is going to be hired** by the company.

11 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 The Mayor is opening the new sports centre at 11 am tomorrow.
being The new sports centre the Mayor at 11 am tomorrow.
- 2 Leonardo da Vinci painted "La Gioconda".
by "La Gioconda" Leonardo da Vinci.
- 3 Who delivered the shopping?
delivered Who by?
- 4 The detective was following the woman.
followed The woman the detective.
- 5 They found the shipwreck off the coast of Cornwall.
was The shipwreck coast of Cornwall.
- 6 Have you checked the prices of the items yet?
been Have the prices yet?

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

12 Fill in each gap with only one word.

The explorer David Livingstone was 1) in Scotland in 1813. At the 2) of ten, he was sent 3) work in the local cotton factory. His working day began at six o'clock in the morning and didn't end 4) eight o'clock in the evening.



5) Livingstone was a young man, he became interested in missionary work. On November 20, 1840, he sailed 6) Africa to work in a settlement. Once there, he became very popular 7) the natives, treating them 8) equals. With their help, he travelled across the great continent of Africa. On his

travels, he made many discoveries. On one exciting journey, he 9) across the great Victoria Waterfall. 10) the end of his life, Livingstone was overworked and in poor health. He died in April 1873, in a small village in Africa.

WORD FORMATION

13 Fill in the gaps in the text with a suitable word derived from the word in brackets.



Neil Armstrong was born on August 5th, 1930 in Ohio, America, and was the first man to set foot on the moon. His studies at university were 1) (**sudden**) interrupted in 1950 by the Korean War, in which he served as a pilot and was shot down. 2) (**consequence**) he was awarded three Air Medals. In 1955 he became a pilot for NASA, flying more than 1,100 hours while testing 3) (**vary**) supersonic fighters and planes. A couple of years later, he joined the space programme and, in 1969, blasted off in the rocket, Apollo II, with two other astronauts. Landing on the moon's 4) (**dust**) surface, Armstrong uttered those 5) (**forget**) words, "That's one step for man, one giant leap for mankind." The astronauts collected samples from the moon and took 6) (**number**) photographs. With Neil Armstrong's momentous visit to the moon, the Americans had opened a new, 7) (**fascinate**) era in mankind's 8) (**explore**) of the universe.

UNIT 13 Nature's Fury

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 rise	A rarely
2 dark	B fall
3 temporarily	C permanently
4 later	D earlier
5 careless	E careful
6 frequently	F bright

2 Match the words to the nouns.

cloudy, fuel, thick, serious, burning, clear, food, medical, dull, rain, powerful, destructive

- earthquakes
- sky
- forest
- supplies

3 Fill in the correct word.

rain, drizzle, downpour, storm, showers

- There were several brief this afternoon.
- It was a violent with lots of thunder and lightning.
- We got caught in a heavy yesterday on our way home and were completely soaked.
- I hate it when there is day after day; it makes me feel really depressed.
- It was such a light that we didn't even need an umbrella.

4 Fill in the correct preposition(s).



- Few people were able to get to work due the heavy snow.

- We watched in amazement as the huge flock of birds rose the air.
- Something has gone wrong our plan, so we can't go on.
- There have been least twelve forest fires in the country this year.
- A total eclipse of the sun can temporarily turn day night.
- We sat to rest when we reached the top the mountain.
- The cup broke pieces when I dropped it.
- The city is growing 2,000 people a year.
- Can you cope all that work?
- During the storm a branch broke off the tree and fell the roof of the house.

5 Underline the odd word out.

- hurricane:** burn, destruction, blow, wind
- earthquake:** debris, shake, rain, Richter
- volcanic eruption:** lava, crater, explosion, breeze
- drought:** dry, ash, thirst, emergency
- flood:** water, drown, smoke, wet
- famine:** thunder, hunger, starve, death

Need can take an **-ing form** or a **passive infinitive**.
e.g. *Your hair **needs cutting**.* or *Your hair **needs to be cut**.*

6 Look at the pictures and the notes then make sentences using **need + ing form/passive infinitive**.



1 grass/water

.....
.....



2 teeth/clean

.....
.....



3 net/mend

.....
.....



4 car/service

.....
.....

7 Rewrite the following sentences in the passive. Omit the agent where necessary.

- 1 The authorities are rebuilding the houses.
.....
- 2 The earthquake struck our town just before midnight.
.....
- 3 Charity organisations have sent food and medical supplies to help the homeless.
.....
- 4 Parents must keep medicines out of children's reach.
.....
- 5 The inhabitants will take safety measures only if we warn them.
.....
- 6 Whenever there is a forest fire, aeroplanes drop water over the burning area.
.....
- 7 The rescue team were lighting flares to show us the way.
.....
- 8 Red Cross volunteers were helping the victims and doctors were treating the injured.
.....
- 9 Serious flooding has caused power cuts throughout the city.
.....
- 10 Specially-trained firefighters will rescue those trapped under debris.
.....

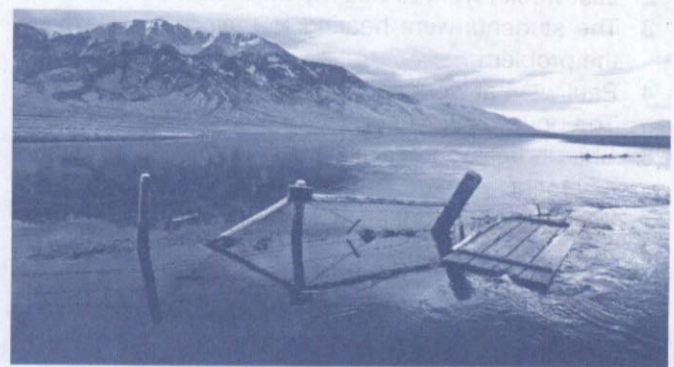
The verbs *believe, expect, know, report, say, think*, etc. are used in the following passive constructions:
People say he was innocent.
He is said to have been innocent. (personal construction)
It is said that he was innocent. (impersonal construction)

8 Rewrite the following sentences in the passive using personal and impersonal constructions.

- 1 People expect that he will be the next president.
He
It
- 2 The journalist reported that the victim knew the murderer.
The victim
It
- 3 Everyone thinks that the climate is changing.
The climate
It
- 4 People say she was the best actress in Hollywood.
She
It

- 5 Many food experts believe that garlic is good for you.
Garlic
It

9 Rewrite the text in the passive.



Typhoon Amanda hit Southern China yesterday and killed at least 200 people. The storm caused considerable damage. No one knows yet how many people are now homeless. The Red Cross are sending representatives to help with the enormous clean-up job.

.....

10 Rewrite the text in the active.



Measures to protect the rare animal species of the area are going to be taken by the local council. A wildlife park for endangered species will be established. The construction of this new park will have been completed by the end of next year.

.....

COMMON MISTAKES

11 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 Terry is elder than me.
- 2 Last week I went to visit my own uncle in Bristol.
- 3 The students were hearing to their teacher explain the problem.
- 4 Paul went at work early today.
- 5 The boy was laying on the bed, fast asleep.
- 6 She understood her mistake and blushed in embarrassment.
- 7 Where should I put all these furniture?
- 8 She is the girl who she saw the murder.
- 9 We must hurry; we have no time to loose.
- 10 When you will come back, I'll tell you all about it.

12 Choose the correct item.

- 1 If you skiing, you wouldn't have broken your leg.
A didn't go B hadn't gone C don't go
- 2 She begged him anything.
A to not say B do not say C not to say
- 3 Can you me the way to the supermarket?
A say B describe C tell
- 4 He to Paris ten days ago.
A had come B came C has come
- 5 I can't see you tonight because I dinner with Tina.
A have B was having C am having
- 6 She isn't used orders.
A to taking B taking C to take
- 7 It's 10 o'clock. He his office by now.
A reached B will have reached C reaches
- 8 I'll do the shopping before I to the hair-dresser's.
A will go B have gone C go
- 9 He for this firm for three years before he was given a promotion.
A had been working B has been working
C is working
- 10 Have you visited Malta?
A still B yet C ever
- 11 If she rich, she would buy a seaside cottage.
A will be B is C were
- 12 I wish I to him like that. I think I hurt his feelings.
A didn't speak B hadn't spoken C isn't spoken

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

13 Choose the correct item.



Tornadoes are an example of just how unpredictable and destructive the weather can be. The winds of a tornado are the (1) ... violent that occur on the earth, reaching speeds of up to 300 mph. (2) ... year, in spring and summer, hundreds of tornadoes cause millions of pounds' worth of (3)

For those who might find (4) ... caught in a tornado, there are some common safety (5) to follow. Firstly, if you are outside and in an open area, lie down and cover your head with your hands for protection. Secondly, if you are in a house or small building, go to the cellar, or the smallest room (6) ... the house and find shelter under a large piece of furniture or cover yourself with a heavy blanket. Thirdly, if you are in a school or shopping centre, make your way to the lowest level of the building, but avoid large, open spaces like gymnasiums. Finally, never ever try to outrun a tornado!

- | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1 | A most | B many | C much |
| 2 | A Per | B A | C Each |
| 3 | A damage | B harm | C danger |
| 4 | A theirs | B themselves | C them |
| 5 | A rules | B orders | C laws |
| 6 | A at | B from | C of |

UNIT 14 Tricky Jobs

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 sure	A easiest
2 real	B uncertain
3 toughest	C cowardly
4 well-paid	D poorly-paid
5 courageous	E false
6 stressful	F relaxing

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

- I used to dream becoming a doctor when I was younger.
- There's a lot of work involved building a house.
- Airline pilots work a copilot who can take over if anything goes wrong.
- A surgeon depends his nurses to pass the correct instruments.
- According Mark, acting is the best job in the world.
- I was thankful the clear directions the man gave me.
- This charity raises money for children need.
- Don't apply for the job unless you're qualified it.
- Are you aware the risks of smoking?

3 Fill in the correct word from the list below. Use the words only once.

physical, easy, to follow, to miss, broken, freezing, to renew, driving

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 bones | 5 strength |
| 2 money | 6 a meeting |
| 3 waters | 7 a(n) licence |
| 4 a contract | 8 her advice |

4 Underline the correct word.

- We saw some street musicians **performing/acting** in the shopping centre.
- I **hurt/ached** myself while playing football yesterday.
- How many **works/jobs** have you applied for?
- It's a deep cut so you'll probably have a **scar/wound** for the rest of your life.
- It is a doctor's job to look after **ill/sick** people.
- Most secondary school pupils in Britain wear school **overalls/uniforms**.
- He **lost/missed** a lot of money at the casino.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

Study these examples:

Although/Even though he is rich, he is not generous.
In spite of/Despite being rich he is not generous.
In spite of/Despite the fact (that) he is rich he is not generous.
 He is rich, **yet/but** he is not generous.

5 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- She was in pain, yet she still finished the race.
being Despite, she still finished the race.
- Despite having three jackets she refused to lend me one.
had Although, she refused to lend me one.
- Even though the film was long, it was enjoyable.
but The film enjoyable.
- Despite being blind he is a wonderful pianist.
is Although a wonderful pianist.
- Even though it is sunny, it's cold outside.
yet It is outside.

Conditionals

	If -clause	Main clause	Use
Type 1 real present	If + any present tense	Future/Imperative can/may/must + bare inf.	real - likely to happen in the present or future
e.g. If you don't take an umbrella, you'll get wet .			
Type 2 unreal present	If + Past Simple/ Cont.	would/could/might + bare infinitive	unreal - unlikely to happen in the present or future; used to give advice
e.g. If I were you , I wouldn't accept this invitation.			
Type 3 unreal past	If + Past Perfect/ Past Perf. Cont.	would/could + have + past participle	unreal situation in the past; also used to express regrets and criticism
e.g. If you had told her the truth, she would have forgiven you.			

UNIT 14 Tricky Jobs

6 Fill in the correct tense and identify the type of conditional.

- If it is a nice day tomorrow, we (go) for a picnic.
- If she (finish) work earlier, she could have gone to the cinema with her friends.
- I would wear a jacket if I (be) you.
- The dog (not/bite) you if you hadn't teased it.
- You can go to the football match if you (feel) better.
- If Jessica (live) in Spain, she would speak Spanish fluently.
- If Mike hadn't lied, he (not/get into) trouble with the police.
- If she (take) singing lessons, she could become a professional singer.
- If Sue (miss) the bus, she'll be late for work.
- He would have won the race, if he (try) harder.

7 Look at the pictures then, using the notes, make sentences using type 1, 2 or 3 conditional.



- 1 Joan wear/jacket/she not catch a cold
.....
.....



- 2 I be you/I stop drinking
.....
.....



- 3 Sally be careful/she not break/leg
.....
.....



- 4 Mary not work hard/she not be promoted
.....
.....



- 5 Mrs Brown catch/bus/she not have to walk/work
.....
.....



- 6 I be Sharon/I talk/a friend
.....
.....



- 7 Jill not oversleep/she not be late/work
.....
.....

8 Continue the sentences.

- If they had invited him,
- If it doesn't rain soon,
- If I had a tent,
- I wouldn't go out with him
- If you play with matches,
- If I had a million pounds,
- If Toby hadn't caught the vase,
- Unless you apologise to her,
- If I had had enough time,
- If Billy had looked under the sofa,

9 Imagine you are a world leader. Using type 2 conditionals say what you would do.



If I were a world leader, I would help the poor.

10 Match the sentences, then rewrite them using type 3 conditional.

Column A

- The town's buildings were badly built.
- The dam on the river was damaged.
- Rescue workers arrived quickly.
- The local hospital didn't have enough beds.

Column B

- The valley flooded.
- They took a lot of victims to the nearest town.
- They collapsed.
- They saved a lot of people.

Wishes

- **wish + subject + Past Simple** is used to express a wish or regret about a present situation.
e.g. *I wish I were in Venice. (But I am not.)*
- **wish + subject + Past Perfect** is used to express regret about a past situation (something that happened or didn't happen in the past).
e.g. *I wish I had told you before. (I'm sorry I didn't tell you before.)*

11 Write wishes for the following situations.

- 1 You are hungry. **There is no food in the fridge.**
You say:
- 2 You are tired. **You have to study for a test.**
You say:
- 3 **You spill oil on your favourite white jeans.** Now there is a stain on them.
You say:
- 4 **Your neighbours are playing loud music.** You can't sleep.
You say:
- 5 **Your friend drives carelessly.** You are worried about her.
You tell her:
- 6 **You didn't visit your friend in hospital.** She was very upset.
You say:

12 Read the speech bubbles and write the person's wishes.



13 Write sentences as in the example:

- 1 You want to go swimming but it's cold and windy.
I wish it weren't cold and windy. If it weren't cold and windy, I could go swimming.
- 2 You don't like getting up early but you have to because you live far away from your office.
.....
- 3 You missed the end of the film because you fell asleep.
.....
- 4 You feel tired because you work long hours.
.....

- 5 You missed your flight because you couldn't find a taxi.
.....

14 Read the composition and fill in to begin with, furthermore, however, firstly and in addition to this. Then list the advantages and disadvantages of the job.



Have you ever considered becoming a flight attendant? There are many advantages and disadvantages to doing this kind of job.

- 1), one of the main advantages of being a flight attendant is that you have the opportunity to travel a great deal.
- 2), you don't have to pay air fares and you have the chance to meet many interesting people because you work with the public.
- 3), there are disadvantages to becoming a flight attendant.
- 4), it is a very tiring job as you have to work odd hours.
- 5), you often have to spend long periods away from your family and friends as you are always travelling to other countries.

All things considered, becoming a flight attendant is a good idea, as long as you are aware of the drawbacks.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

15 Complete the following sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 I'm sorry I didn't lock the door.
wish I the door.
- 2 You shouldn't buy a car.
were If I buy a car.
- 3 I want to be at home.
wish I at home.
- 4 I feel awful because I shouted at Mark.
wish I at Mark.
- 5 Don't touch the iron or you'll burn yourself.
will If you burn yourself.
- 6 I would like to have a pet.
wish I a pet.
- 7 I think Ray should see a doctor.
were If see a doctor.

UNIT 15 Panic is Rare

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 dangerous	A good-tempered
2 bad-tempered	B lose
3 right	C safe
4 interested	D dull
5 win	E wrong
6 professional	F cheap
7 expensive	G bored
8 exciting	H amateur

2 Match the words to the nouns. The words may be used more than once.

expensive, serious, low, medical, average, energetic, team, high, proper, everyday

- problems
- sports
- prices
- equipment

3 Fill in win, earn or gain.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 to money | 6 to weight |
| 2 to prizes | 7 to knowledge |
| 3 to experience | 8 to a medal |
| 4 to a living | 9 to a battle |
| 5 to a competition | 10 to speed |

4 Fill in do, go or play.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 to darts | 7 to weightlifting |
| 2 to swimming | 8 to snooker |
| 3 to archery | 9 to running |
| 4 to tennis | 10 to fishing |
| 5 to skiing | 11 to rugby |
| 6 to photography | 12 to exercises |

5 Fill in the correct preposition.



- The skydivers leapt of the aeroplane one after the other.

- The crowd watched the golf ball fall the air and into the hole.
- Tim went on an adventure weekend to satisfy his need excitement.
- It's not important, so forget it.
- I'm concerned George; he's been miserable lately.
- I'm interested buying a new house.
- Ian didn't agree Sue when she said the film was boring.

6 Say whether each word is followed by a F. I. (full infinitive), B. I. (bare infinitive) or -ing form.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 arrange + | 9 pretend + |
| 2 can't help + | 10 refuse + |
| 3 should + | 11 prefer + |
| 4 let sb + | 12 give up + |
| 5 dislike + | 13 might + |
| 6 had better + | 14 miss + |
| 7 manage + | 15 decide + |
| 8 deny + | 16 ought to + |

7 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets (infinitive or -ing form).

- It's no use (go) out; it's raining.
- You must (brush) your teeth before you go to bed.
- I would like (go) to the concert, but I can't.
- The children are really looking forward to (watch) the film.
- Do you expect (see) him again soon?
- Would you mind (hold) this for me?
- John's mother made him (eat) his dinner in his room.
- You'll never learn (surf) properly if you don't try.
- Gary's doctor told him he should (give up) smoking.
- My parents enjoy (play) golf at the weekends.
- Would you prefer (stay) at home tonight?
- Phil can't stand (listen) to rock music.
- Jim can (play) the violin.
- If you agree (help) me with this, I'll cook dinner.
- I might (phone) you tomorrow if I have time.

8 Study the table then fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets (infinitive or -ing form).

- **forget + to infinitive** = not remember
- **forget + -ing form** = forget a past event
- **remember + to infinitive** = remember to do sth
- **remember + -ing form** = recall a past event
- **try + to infinitive** = do one's best
- **try + -ing form** = do sth as an experiment
- **stop + to infinitive** = stop for a while in order to do sth else
- **stop + -ing form** = end
- **regret + to infinitive** = be sorry
- **regret + -ing form** = have second thoughts about sth/be sorry about sth that happened in the past

- 1 I forgot **(add)** sugar, so my apple pie tasted horrible.
- 2 I'll never forget **(go)** fishing with my grandfather.
- 3 Do you remember **(read)** this book?
- 4 Did you remember **(feed)** the fish?
- 5 You should try **(play)** tennis if you want to keep fit.
- 6 Jack tried **(stay)** awake, but he couldn't.
- 7 During our journey we stopped **(have)** lunch at a small restaurant by a river.
- 8 Rita stopped **(go)** to the gym because of her back problem.
- 9 I really regret **(treat)** him badly.
- 10 I regret **(tell)** you this, but you failed your test.

ERROR CORRECTION

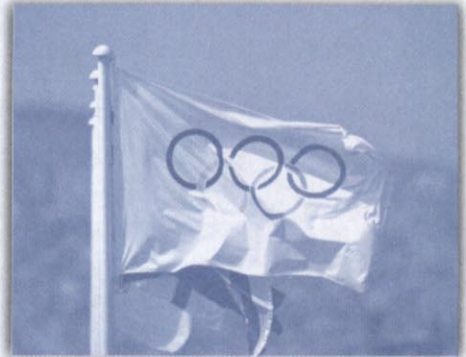
9 Look at the text below. Some lines are correct, so put a tick (✓) next to them. Some others include an extra word which you must cross out.

- 1 It is be believed that the first form of football
- 2 orginated around 1,000 BC in China where it
- 3 was being called 'tsu-chu'. In the western world,
- 4 the earliest references to the game can be found
- 5 in Homer's poetry from where it was known
- 6 as 'episkuros'. According to some, football's
- 7 popularity spread from Greece to the Rome, from
- 8 where the Romans had took it to Britain. The
- 9 birthday of modern football is in October 26th
- 10 1863, which is when the Football Association
- 11 made then its first set of rules.

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

10 Choose the correct item.

The ancient Greeks were the first people to hold organised athletic **(1)** ... and in around 776 BC, they held the first Olympic Games at Olympia.



In the **(2)** ... of the second century BC, the Romans took **(3)** ... of Greece and the emperor Theodosius I banned the Olympic Games. Historians believe that he probably did this **(4)** ... of the connection between the Games and the ancient Greek gods.

In 1887, Baron Pierre de Coubertin had the idea of bringing back the Olympic Games in **(5)** ... to promote amateur athletics around the world and peace among nations. The first modern Games were held in Athens in 1896.

(6) ... then, the Olympic Games have continued to **(7)** ... in popularity, and today they are seen **(8)** ... the most important amateur athletics event in the world.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | A parties | B competitions | C matches |
| 2 | A end | B centre | C middle |
| 3 | A rule | B control | C power |
| 4 | A because | B due | C part |
| 5 | A addition | B fact | C order |
| 6 | A Since | B For | C By |
| 7 | A lift | B increase | C raise |
| 8 | A as | B such | C like |

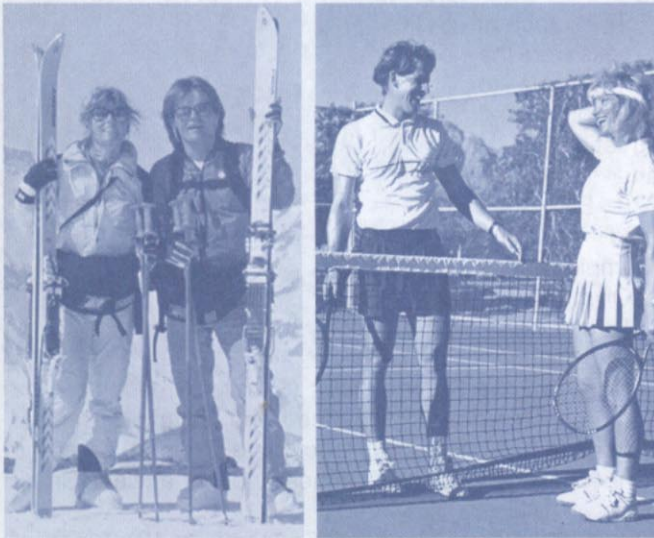
'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

11 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 Could you pass me the pepper?
mind Would the pepper?
- 2 Mum made me clean my room.
was I my room.
- 3 "Let's meet at 7.00," Paul said.
suggested Paul at 7.00.
- 4 What about going to a Chinese restaurant tonight?
fancy Do to a Chinese restaurant tonight?
- 5 It was difficult for him to speak French.
difficulty He French.

UNIT 15 Panic is Rare

12 Read the text below and fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets (comparative or superlative).



Tennis and skiing are two very popular sports which are both enjoyable and good for you. Skiing is the (1) (**expensive**) of the two as you have to buy a lot of equipment and you usually have to travel quite far to get to a ski resort. Tennis, on the other hand, is much (2) (**cheap**) as you only need a racquet and some balls. It's also a lot (3) (**easy**) to find a tennis court as most towns have at least one which the public can use. Tennis is a lot (4) (**safe**) than skiing, as you are less likely to fall and injure yourself seriously. I think that skiing is the (5) (**exciting**) and (6) (**interesting**) sport as it gives you the opportunity not only to exercise in beautiful surroundings, but also to visit different countries.

13 Using adjectives from the list below, compare and contrast the two sports as in the example.

fun, exciting, expensive, dangerous, relaxing, tiring, good, interesting



e.g. *Table tennis is a better way to keep fit than hot-air ballooning because you have to move quickly while you're playing.*

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Do you fancy to Ann's party?
A go B to go C going
- 2 York is the town I was born.
A at which B which C where
- 3 If you clearly, she would have understood.
A explain B had explained C were explained
- 4 He's lost much weight that I hardly recognised him.
A so B such C such as
- 5 She was killed a knife.
A by B from C with
- 6 He works a teacher in a primary school.
A such B like C as
- 7 This time next month I in Cannes.
A will sunbathe B will be sunbathing
C will have sunbathed
- 8 "Come any time you can," he me.
A told B said C said to
- 9 Tom suggested at Pierre's.
A meeting B to meet C to meeting
- 10 If you promise to behave yourself, I you go to the party.
A will let B would let C let
- 11 You talk with your mouth full.
A mustn't B needn't C must
- 12 I haven't seen him Christmas.
A for B since C from
- 13 He has finished his homework.
A yet B still C already
- 14 I'll be ready by the time you home.
A come B will come C would come
- 15 That's Steve brother works with me.
A which B who's C whose
- 16 You wear a suit. It's an informal meeting.
A mustn't B needn't C must
- 17 If I were you, I to him.
A will apologise B would apologise
C apologised
- 18 How long did he leave?
A ago B before C since

UNIT 16 London's Burning

1 Underline the odd word out.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 1 present | time | future | past |
| 2 chop | cut | break | study |
| 3 morning | century | year | week |
| 4 palace | residence | bucket | building |

2 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 end	A peace
2 truth	B unsure/uncertain
3 war	C begin
4 remember	D arrive/come
5 sure	E lie
6 lock	F unlock
7 leave	G forget

3 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the words only once.

horrible, to join, historical, to tell, to feel, strong, open, impressive

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a(n) wind | 5 a(n) plague |
| 2 the crowd | 6 sure |
| 3 fields | 7 significance |
| 4 the truth | 8 towers |

4 Underline the correct word.

- Janine **tied/wrapped up** her hair back with a ribbon.
- Due to crashing waves the boat began to **drown/sink**.
- He **pulled/dragged** the door open and walked into the shop.
- It's a **five-minute/five-moment** walk to the bus stop from my house.
- Frances was **listening/hearing** to music on the radio.
- My brother screams and **behaves/treats** like a baby whenever he can't have his own way.
- If Susie works **hard/hardly**, she will get promoted.
- He was **killed/died** in the plane crash.
- The bag slipped from her hands and the groceries **spread/scattered** all over the street.
- Peter is **reading/studying** for his final exams.

5 Add the correct question tag.

- Spielberg directed Jurassic Park,?
- They used to spend their holidays here,?
- This ring belonged to your grandmother,?
- Don't do that again,?
- Sarah is moving back to Kenya,?
- Henry doesn't like spicy food,?
- Let's go to a Spanish restaurant tonight,?
- He has a brand new Harley Davidson,?
- Mary won't be coming soon,?
- You aren't going anywhere this weekend,?

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct question tag.

A: You've heard about what happened to old Mrs Williams, **1**

B: No, what?

A: Well, promise not to tell anyone, **2**

B: I cross my heart.

You know you can trust me, **3**

A: Well, OK. I was in the supermarket the other day. I saw someone being arrested for shoplifting. You can guess who it was, **4**

B: I don't believe it! Her son's been sending her money, **5**? Why would she steal?

A: I don't know. It's quite strange, **6**



Reflexive Pronouns (myself, yourself, etc.)

- Reflexive pronouns go with verbs such as **behave, burn, cut, enjoy, hurt, kill, look, dry** etc. when the subject and the object of the verb are the same. e.g. *They enjoyed themselves at the party.*
- Reflexive pronouns go with the verbs **be, look, feel, seem** to describe feelings or situations. e.g. *Ellen doesn't look herself; she was always cheerful but lately she is often sad.*
- Certain verbs do not normally take a reflexive pronoun. These are: wash, shave, (un)dress, meet, rest, relax, stand up, wake up, etc. But we can use a reflexive pronoun with **wash** or **dress** when we talk about young children or animals. e.g. *Harry can wash himself although he's only two years old.*

7 Use the verbs below and the correct reflexive pronoun to complete the sentences.

help, blames, behave, train,
cut, telling, killed, hurt

- 1 Marilyn Monroe is believed to have at the age of 36.
- 2 "Please to drinks," said our hostess.
- 3 Joe for the car accident. He still feels guilty for speeding.
- 4 "Men," said the captain, "you must to be strong and tough."
- 5 I'm scared of flying, so when I'm on a plane I keep that everything will be OK.
- 6 Shewith the knife while chopping the onion.
- 7 If you don'tI won't buy you an ice-cream this afternoon.
- 8 You may if you fall off your bike.



Emphatic pronouns have the same form as reflexive pronouns but a different meaning. They emphasise the fact that someone does something without help. They go after nouns, pronouns or after **but** and **than**. e.g. a) *Mary changed the flat tyre herself.* b) *He depends on no one else but himself.*

- 8 Fill in the gaps with the correct emphatic pronoun.**
- 1 Nobody helps me clean my house. I clean it
 - 2 My husband is an excellent cook. He prepared the meal all by
 - 3 She would like to marry someone richer than
 - 4 We painted the house Everyone says it looks great.
 - 5 My friend's children are wonderful. They clean up their room
 - 6 Mike doesn't need to call an electrician. He repairs everything

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

9 Choose the correct item.

Between the years 1664 and 1666, England suffered one of its (1) tragedies — the Great Plague. The plague was (2) to the city by rats from cargo ships. It started in a suburb of London and quickly (3) to other parts of the city, and was especially bad in overcrowded (4)

People who (5) the plague first developed small spots all over their bodies, followed by a high fever and finally death. Out of a population of (6) 460,000, at least 75,000 died.

It is believed that the plague (7) from London because of the Great Fire in 1666, but there is no evidence to (8) this. A popular nursery rhyme, which is actually a description of the symptoms of the disease — "Ring a ring of roses, a pocket full of posies" — is still sung by children today.

1	A most	B greatest	C largest
2	A brought	B lifted	C given
3	A spread	B extended	C scattered
4	A spots	B lands	C areas
5	A caught	B took	C grabbed
6	A near	B about	C close
7	A disappeared	B left	C passed
8	A show	B prove	C tell

10 Choose the correct item.

- 1 My brother a huge party for his birthday last Saturday.
A threw B is throwing C throws
- 2 He for London tomorrow morning.
A has been leaving B has left C is leaving
- 3 Peter was angry because he the bus.
A has missed B had missed C misses
- 4 It was dreadful weather that we didn't go anywhere.
A such a B so C such
- 5 "..... bicycle is blocking the driveway?" the children's father asked.
A Whom B Who's C Whose
- 6 Carl is athletic than David.
A more B most C least
- 7 She asked me if I to go to her house for coffee.
A want B have wanted C wanted

- 8 If Helen the money, she would offer to give you a loan.
A had **B** has **C** had had
- 9 He loves the drums in his spare time.
A playing **B** play **C** been playing
- 10 I a ring for my birthday last Saturday.
A will be given **B** am given **C** was given
- 11 I wish you us about your plans. Now it's impossible for me to come.
A told **B** had told **C** have told
- 12 She won't speak to you you apologise for your rude remarks.
A unless **B** if **C** when

- 6 I last visited Peter two weeks ago.
have I two weeks.
- 7 People expect he will run for president.
expected He for president.
- 8 "Don't leave without me!" she said to him.
to She begged without her.
- 9 When did you sell your old car?
since How long your old car?
- 10 I strongly advise you to book your tickets early.
should You early.

COMMON MISTAKES

11 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 I expected Paul being a tall, dark man.
- 2 Anybody told me the truth.
- 3 The boy which works at the shop is quite friendly.
- 4 She doesn't likes travelling by plane.
- 5 I have lived here since ten years.
- 6 James is having all the Beatles' records.
- 7 She dresses well and smell nice too.
- 8 He asked her not to disturbing him.
- 9 I stoped at the flower shop to buy some flowers.
- 10 Shall we go for a drive on my car?

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

12 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 You'll run out of money if you don't stop spending it on useless things.
unless You'll run out of money it on useless things.
- 2 It was such a delicious cake that she ate three pieces.
so The cake ate three pieces.
- 3 The pop star will record a new album next month.
be A new album the pop star next month.
- 4 "Have you fed the baby?" she asked me.
had She asked the baby.
- 5 "Listen and check your answers," the teacher said to us.
told The teacher and check our answers.

13 Fill in the correct word derived from the word in brackets.



Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723) designed some of London's finest **1)** (**architect**) masterpieces. He was **2)** (**talent**) in many fields, including astronomy, but it is as an architect that he is now most **3)** (**fame**). He designed 53 churches, including St Paul's Cathedral, and during his long, **4)** (**create**) career he served three kings and two queens.

It was after the **5)** (**disaster**) Great Fire of London that Wren's most important works were built. The **6)** (**destroy**) of large areas of London gave him the chance to completely replan and renew the city, and the most **7)** (**impress**) building still standing today is St Paul's, with its **8)** (**beauty**) dome and detailed stonework.

On the wall near Wren's plain tomb in St Paul's is an inscription in Latin: "Reader, if you seek a monument, look around." In fact, all over London the memory of Sir Christopher Wren is kept **9)** (**live**) by the beauty of his wonderful buildings.

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 lovely	A weak
2 valuable	B light
3 true	C shallow
4 dark	D good
5 strong	E horrible
6 evil	F worthless
7 deep	G false

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

- The barking dog frightened the burglar
- Many animals are danger; pollution and hunters have put them threat.
- There is a great demand this new car and, as a result, more are being produced.
- The government is doing everything it can to win the fight unemployment.
- John has doubts which job to accept.
- Many people fear the safety of their children.
- All the members of the club are in favour the new rules.
- Sarah has an amazing ability to communicate people, even if she can't speak their language.

3 List the animals under the appropriate category.

tiger, kangaroo, horse, African elephant, cow, crocodile, wolf, dog, sheep, lion, chicken, python, ape, goat

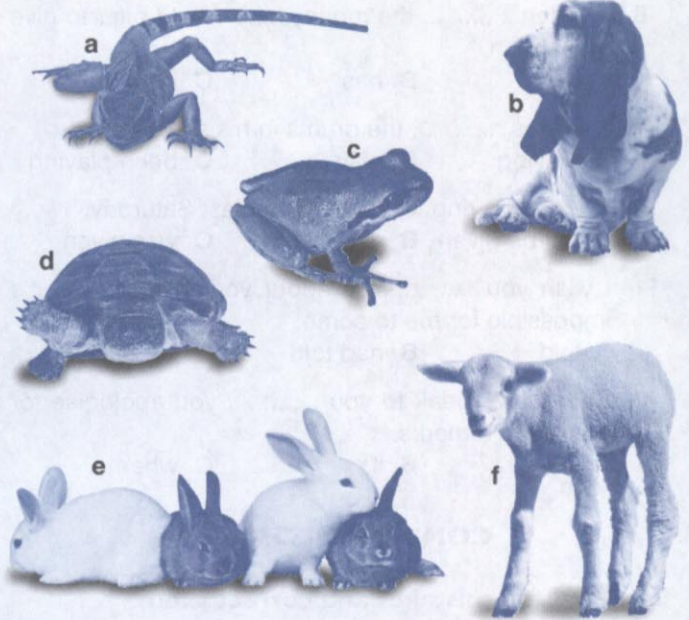
Wild Animals

Domestic Animals

4 Fill in with words from the list below.

claws, hooves, nails, paws, horns, antennae, whiskers, antlers

- cats have got and
- horses have got
- insects have got
- people have got
- deer have got and
- bulls have got and



5 Underline the odd word out, then look at the pictures, name each animal and say which category each belongs to.

- herbivores: cow, giraffe, sheep, dog
- carnivores: lion, koala bear, tiger, shark
- mammals: dog, whale, salmon, horse
- cats: tiger, lion, wolf, cheetah
- amphibians: frog, alligator, shark, turtle
- rodents: mouse, rabbit, squirrel, snake
- reptiles: crocodile, alligator, lizard, bear

Note: herbivores = animals eating plants, carnivores = animals eating meat, mammals = animals having babies, amphibians = animals living on land and in water, rodents = animals with sharp front teeth, reptiles = cold-blooded animals with scaly skin, laying eggs.

6 Fill in the correct simile.

has a memory like an elephant, works like a dog, as quiet as a mouse, as sly as a fox, as graceful as a swan, like a bull in a china shop

- Her daughter never makes any noise – she's
- That dancer is – she hardly seems to touch the ground.
- Put all your breakable things away when Tom comes round – he's
- Don't trust Daniel – he's
- Mary – she has two jobs, and takes care of her family as well.
- Pamela – she never forgets anyone's name.

Both refers to two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural. It is the opposite of **neither/not either**.

Tom and David are Welsh. **Both Tom and Sarah are Welsh. Both of them are Welsh. They are both Welsh. Both boys are Welsh.**

Neither (not one and not the other) is used before singular countables. It refers to two people or things. **Neither of** takes a verb either in the singular or plural.

Neither of them is/are rich. Neither man is rich.

None refers to more than two people or things. It has a negative meaning and isn't followed by a noun. **None of** can be used with nouns or object pronouns, followed by a verb either in the singular or plural. It is the opposite of **all**.

Tom, David and Peter haven't seen the play. **None of the boys/them has/have seen the play.**

All refers to more than two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural. It is the opposite of **none**.

All the guests enjoyed the performance. All of them were very pleased. They were all very pleased.

All + that clause means "everything" and takes a singular verb. **All that he wished for came true.**

7 Fill in both, all, none or neither.



- 1 dogs and horses are mammals; of them are reptiles.
- 2 of the animals have tails.
- 3 of the animals have horns.

- 4 dogs and horses are domestic; of them are wild.
- 5 dogs and crocodiles are carnivores; of them are herbivores.
- 6 of the animals have wings.

8 Rewrite the sentences as in the example.

- 1 Bobby and Steve haven't entered the competition.
Neither of them has/have entered the competition.
- 2 Snakes, lizards and turtles are reptiles.
.....
- 3 Sally, Pete and Tim don't like long journeys.
.....
- 4 Paul and Louise are talented gymnasts.
.....
- 5 Greg, Debbie and Julie passed the exam.
.....
- 6 Darren and Kurt won't attend the ceremony.
.....

9 Write the plural of the following words.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 man - | 9 sheep - |
| 2 tooth - | 10 goose - |
| 3 child - | 11 woman - |
| 4 fish - | 12 deer - |
| 5 species - | 13 sofa - |
| 6 mouse - | 14 ship - |
| 7 foot - | 15 radio - |
| 8 louse - | 16 lady - |

COMMON MISTAKES

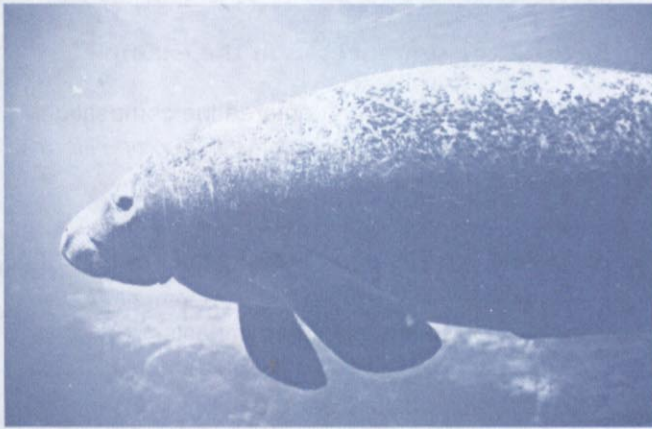
10 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 My flat is in the fourth floor.
- 2 I am waiting for you for an hour.
- 3 The shop was full with people.
- 4 Can I lend your book for a minute?
- 5 It is no need to finish it tonight.
- 6 She made a party for her birthday last Saturday.
- 7 I passed my holidays in Spain.
- 8 Tom past all his exams.
- 9 Can you talk Chinese?
- 10 Jerry is very high.
- 11 Ann was at the bus stop expecting the bus.
- 12 Steve enjoys to watch horror films.
- 13 Paul didn't have a difficulty learning to play the flute.
- 14 They refused to pay for the damages.
- 15 Sheila took three luggages with her.

UNIT 17 Scary but lovely to watch

WORD FORMATION

11 Read the text and fill in the correct forms of the words in brackets.



The manatee is a large mammal which lives mainly in the waters around Florida in the United States. Adults range in **1)** (**long**) from 2.5 to 4.5 metres and can be as much as 700 kilos in **2)** (**weigh**). Manatees are slow-moving **3)** (**create**) which feed on sea and fresh-water vegetation. They live alone or in small family groups of up to twenty members.

Members of groups **4)** (**usual**) communicate by touching each other's mouths and noses. Manatees are **5)** (**endanger**) because of hunting and because they are often injured or killed by motor boat propellers. It is **6)** (**extreme**) important to protect manatees because they help to keep the waters they live in clean and **7)** (**health**).

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

12 Study these examples, then complete the sentences below using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- a) It was so cold that we couldn't go outside.
too It was **too cold for us to** go outside.
- b) She is too slow to win the race.
enough She is **not fast enough** to win the race.
- c) It was such good food that everyone enjoyed it.
so The food **was so good that** everyone enjoyed it.
- d) She is so forgetful that you can't depend on her.
such She is **such a forgetful** person that you can't depend on her.

- 1 The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it.
too The coffee was drink.
- 2 Linda was very tired so she went straight to bed.
so Linda she went straight to sleep.
- 3 He is too young to enter the competition.
not He enter the competition.
- 4 Liz isn't patient enough to become a teacher.
impatient Liz is a teacher.
- 5 It was such a good idea that everyone agreed.
so The idea everyone agreed.
- 6 The shelf is so high that I can't reach it.
too The shelf to reach.
- 7 He is so sociable that he goes out every evening.
such He is that he goes out every evening.
- 8 No one likes Paul because he is rude.
so Paul no one likes him.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

13 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.



Elephants have always **1)** very important to the people of India. They are trained to do work which demands great strength.

What many people don't know is that elephants are excellent swimmers. This large, five-tonne, land-living animal can put its head under water and use its trunk **2)** a snorkel. Its huge legs help it move gently in the water. Elephants can swim faster **3)** humans.

Working elephants are well-treated. At sixty, **4)** many years of hard work, they are allowed to relax on the beach and play **5)** the sea.

Today, elephants **6)** on almost 300 islands near Burma and Indonesia.

1 Match the words to their opposites.

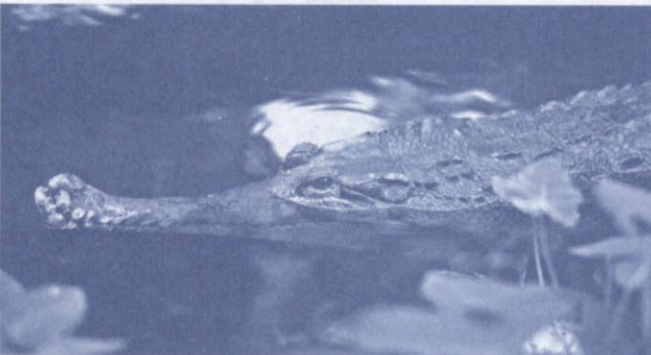
Column A	Column B
1 major	A dangerous
2 hot	B minor
3 create	C destroy
4 safe	D clean
5 dirty	E cold

2 Match the words to the nouns. Some words can be used more than once.

industrial, hearing, domestic, sea, human, breathing, nuclear, stomach

- waste
- life
- problems

3 Underline the correct item.



- The alligators in Florida are losing their natural house/habitat.
- It can take a long time to adopt/adapt to a new climate.
- We must take action/part to save the rainforests.
- The cars in this city give in/give off a lot of fumes.
- Rhinos are facing extinction/loss because of hunters.
- His broken leg healed/cured quite fast.

4 Fill in the correct preposition.

- Women have spent many years fighting equality.
- The jobs of thousands of factory workers are threat.
- It is believed that dinosaurs died hunger.
- I used to live the city, but last year I moved the country.

- They put pressure the government to ban nuclear weapons.
- It is up to those power to protect the environment.

5 Link the sentences using: however, furthermore, fortunately, as a result. Then, replace the words with synonymous ones.



- A whale got stuck on a beach in Devon yesterday. A team of rescue workers was able to return it to the sea.
.....
.....
- There was a huge oil spill in the North Sea last week. Many sea animals have died.
.....
.....
- People know that cars are damaging the atmosphere. They still keep driving them.
.....
.....
- Many factories release industrial waste into our seas and rivers. These same factories cause air pollution.
.....
.....

Clauses of Purpose

Purpose is expressed by:

- **to - infinitive** e.g. *He is studying **to be** a lawyer.*
- **so that + will/can** (present/future reference) e.g. *I'll take my umbrella **so that** I **won't** get wet.*
- **so that + would/could** (past reference) e.g. *I took my umbrella **so that** I **wouldn't** get wet.*

6 Join the following sentences using to or so that.

- 1 We should find a way to make environmentally-friendly paper without wood. We will save the rain-forests.
.....
- 2 They decided to build a wildlife park. They believed that the animals would be protected.
.....
- 3 We should all start caring more about our planet. We will make it a better place for future generations to live.
.....
- 4 We stopped using aerosols. We didn't want to damage the ozone layer.
.....
- 5 The government fined the factory. They wanted the factory to stop polluting the river.
.....
- 6 We should leave the North and South Poles as they are. The animals that live there won't be disturbed.
.....

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

7 Study the examples, then complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

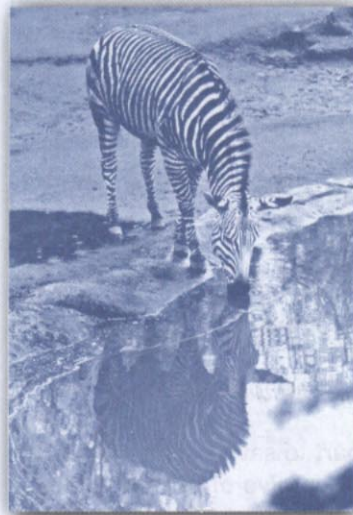
- a) Tony has joined a gym. Then he will lose weight.
to Tony has **joined a gym to lose** weight.
will Tony has joined a gym **so that he will lose** weight.
can Tony has joined a gym **so that he can lose** weight.
- b) Tony joined a gym because he wanted to lose weight.
would Tony joined a gym **so that he would lose** weight.
could Tony joined a gym **so that he could lose** weight.

- 1 You ought to hurry. Then you will catch your train.
will You ought to hurry
..... your train.

- 2 She didn't go out for weeks because she didn't want to spend a lot of money.
that She didn't go out for weeks
..... spend a lot of money.
- 3 I should hire a gardener. I want someone to look after my plants.
to I should hire
..... my plants.
- 4 Sheila studied hard because she didn't want to fail her exam.
would Sheila studied hard
..... fail her exam.
- 5 You should close the gate; your dog won't escape.
will You should close the gate
..... not escape.

8 Read the text, and replace the linking words/phrases with synonymous ones from the list below. Then list the suggestions and their results.

lastly, if not, as a consequence, moreover, in the end, in addition to this, all in all



In recent years, environmentalists have become increasingly concerned about the number of animals facing extinction. **1) Unless** we do something to save them now, we may soon lose many rare species forever.

The first thing we should do is stop destroying the habitats of wild animals. By doing this, they will be able to live and breed in their natural environment.

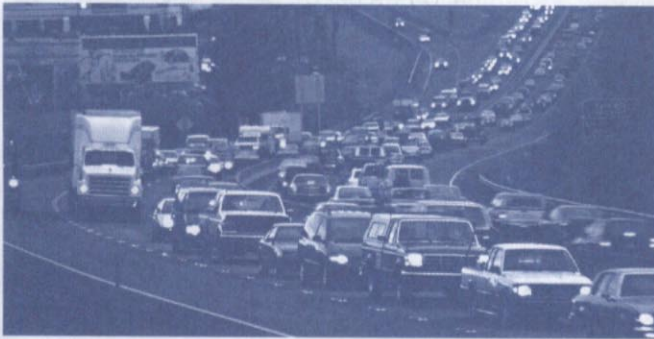
2) Furthermore, governments should ban the hunting of endangered species completely. **3) Consequently**, many animals, such as tigers and alligators, would have a better chance of survival.

4) Finally, we should make more wildlife parks. In this way, rare species will be able to live safely without losing their homes to man, or their lives to illegal hunters.

5) All things considered, there are many ways in which we can save endangered species from extinction. Without care and consideration, they will certainly disappear.

ERROR CORRECTION

- 9** Cross out the unnecessary words or put a tick (✓) next to the correct lines as in the examples.



- 1 The two main causes of air pollution
- 2 in our cities are ~~being~~ cars and factories. Both ✓
- 3 release harmful gases into the air which
- 4 not only damage the atmosphere, but and also
- 5 cause breathing problems among city-dwellers.
- 6 By banning of cars from city centres and
- 7 increasing fines to be paid by companies which
- 8 allow their factories to make harm the environment,
- 9 we could to improve the condition of the
- 10 air in our cities by considerably.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

- 10** Rewrite the sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 It's the first time she has driven a car.
never She a car before.
- 2 Mark is a doctor. He works at the local hospital.
who Mark at the local hospital.
- 3 The book was so boring that I fell asleep.
such It was I fell asleep.
- 4 If you don't feel better, we won't go out.
unless We won't go out better.
- 5 "Have you been to Paris?" she asked me.
if She asked to Paris.
- 6 John wasn't tall enough to reach the top shelf.
short John the top shelf.
- 7 I'm sorry I didn't go to the party.
wish I to the party.
- 8 The earthquake destroyed most of the city.
was Most of the earthquake.
- 9 "Go to your room!" Mother said.
me Mother my room.
- 10 The flight was cancelled because of the snowstorm.
due The flight the snowstorm.

- 11** Choose the correct item.

- 1 That's the man son is a famous runner.
A which B who C whose
- 2 If Tim the lottery, he would buy a yacht.
A wins B won C had won
- 3 It was good film that I want to see it again.
A such B so C such a
- 4 If I had known about the meeting, I
A would come B would have come
C will come
- 5 Jim was exhausted because he all day.
A was walking B had been walking
C had walked
- 6 Joe said he there for two years.
A was living B had been living
C lives
- 7 Karen to India two years ago.
A had gone B went C was going
- 8 I don't mind in the city.
A living B to live C live
- 9 He works at a bank,?
A hasn't he B isn't he C doesn't he
- 10 By 5 o'clock, he two letters.
A will have written B will have been writing
C will write
- 11 you are ready in five minutes, I'm leaving without you.
A If B Until C Unless
- 12 I will serve dinner the guests arrive.
A as soon as B until C unless

COMMON MISTAKES

- 12** Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 The best way to know her is to talk to her.
- 2 He insisted to carry my suitcase.
- 3 I have been working here from 1992.
- 4 My sister is elder than me.
- 5 Each of them didn't have a car.
- 6 Do you know who did start the fight?
- 7 Ann has got three childs.
- 8 People are believing he stole the money.
- 9 He asked me a cup of tea.
- 10 He has been standing their for an hour.

UNIT 19 Quality or Quantity?

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 same	A short
2 long	B thin
3 lose	C succeed
4 fat	D different
5 fail	E find

2 Fill in the correct preposition(s).

- Many ideas and customs are passed on generation generation.
- My cat has given birth four beautiful kittens.
- In some countries, people are still fighting the right to express their opinions public.
- Most people are aware the problems our world is facing.
- The solution yesterday's puzzle is page 12.

3 Match the places with the types of food served.

Column A	Column B
1 fast food restaurant	A fried rice
2 seafood restaurant	B tacos
3 Indian restaurant	C cheeseburger
4 Mexican restaurant	D spaghetti
5 Chinese restaurant	E crab
6 Italian restaurant	F curry

a/an + singular countable nouns e.g. a book
some + plural countable nouns/uncountable nouns e.g. some books, some sugar

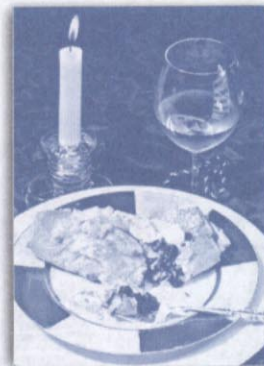
4 Fill in a/an or some.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 apple | 5 milk |
| 2 flour | 6 eggs |
| 3 beans | 7 aubergine |
| 4 banana | 8 carrot |

how many + countable nouns e.g. how many books
how much + uncountable nouns e.g. how much sugar

5 Fill in how much or how many.

- A: Let's make shepherd's pie tonight.
 B: OK. 1) meat do we need?
 A: About a kilo.
 B: And 2) potatoes?
 A: About three big ones.
 B: 3) onions should I get?
 A: One big one is enough.
 B: And 4) sweetcorn do we need?
 A: One big can.
 B: OK. Is there anything else?
 A: Let's put some mushrooms in it.
 B: 5) do we need?
 A: Get about six large ones.



Some - Any - No

Positive			
Adjectives	Pronouns		Adverbs
	people	things	places
some	someone/ somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone/ anybody	anything	anywhere

Interrogative			
Adjectives	Pronouns		Adverbs
	people	things	places
any	anyone/ anybody	anything	anywhere

Negative			
Adjectives	Pronouns		Adverbs
	people	things	places
no/not any	no one/ not anyone/ nobody/ not anybody	nothing/ not anything	nowhere/ not anywhere

6 Underline the correct word.

- 1 I didn't tell them **anything/nothing** about your plans.
- 2 There was **no one/anyone** to meet me at the airport.
- 3 It will take you **some/any** time to understand the new computer program.
- 4 There is **anything/something** I'd like to tell you.
- 5 I'm not going **nowhere/ anywhere** tonight.
- 6 **Nobody/Somebody** is allowed to enter this office.
- 7 If **no one/anyone** asks for me, tell them to ring later.
- 8 **Somebody/Anybody** took my bag by mistake.
- 9 We had **no/any** money left after shopping all morning.
- 10 Have I said **anything/nothing** to upset you?

A few (= some) / Few (= not many) + countable nouns - A little (= some) / Little (= not much) + uncountable nouns

7 Fill in: few, a few, little or a little.

- 1 There are biscuits left – would you like one?
- 2 There is very we can do to help him.
- 3 people know that elephants can swim.
- 4 She has very money so she can't travel abroad.
- 5 sugar will make the cake taste sweeter.

8 Fill in is or are.

- 1 Many people interested in computers.
- 2 Maths difficult for some people.
- 3 Your hair too long.
- 4 I'm afraid the news bad.
- 5 Snooker my favourite game.
- 6 Geese noisy creatures.
- 7 The police coming now.
- 8 Where my trousers?
- 9 Money not as important as love.
- 10 My luggage already in the taxi.

9 Fill in than, the, of or in.

- 1 Madonna is one of most popular pop singers the world.
- 2 Joe's flat is most spacious all.
- 3 My old sofa is more comfortable this one.
- 4 Travelling by plane is safer travelling by car.
- 5 This brand of coffee is most expensive all.
- 6 This building is tallest the city.
- 7 Adventure films are more exciting comedies.
- 8 Jane is smartest student the class.



10 Write the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives.

- 1 beautiful
- 2 comfortable
- 3 dirty
- 4 hard
- 5 silly
- 6 exciting
- 7 polite

11 Fill in the comparative and superlative forms.

- 1 good/well
- 2 bad/badly
- 3 much
- 4 many/a lot of
- 5 little
- 6 far

"KEY" WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

Study the examples below.

- a) She is thinner than her brother.
as Her brother **is not as thin as** she is.
- b) Tom has got the same number of records as Ben.
as Ben has got **as many records as** Tom.
- c) This jumper is more expensive than that one.
less That jumper is **less expensive than** this one.
- d) This ring costs less than all the others in the shop.
least This ring is **the least expensive** in the shop.
- e) Fiona is the fastest runner of all.
as No other runner **is as fast as** Fiona.
- f) Mauritius is more exotic than Capri.
less Capri **is less exotic than** Mauritius.

12 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 The Crown Hotel is more luxurious than the Star Hotel.
less The Star Hotel the Crown Hotel.
- 2 Emily is friendlier than Annette.
as Annette Emily.
- 3 Kim has got the same number of friends as Sue.
as Sue has got Kim.
- 4 Mary is the smartest student of all.
as No other student Mary.
- 5 This painting costs less than all the others in the art gallery.
least This painting of all in the art gallery.

UNIT 19 Quality or Quantity?

6 A Mercedes is more expensive than a Ford.
than A Ford a Mercedes.

13 Put the adjectives into the positive, comparative or superlative form.

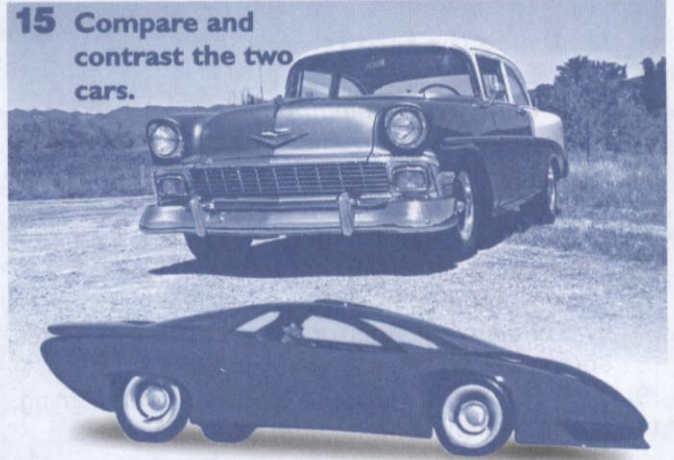
- This car is (**expensive**) than last year's model.
- David is (**talented**) player on the team.
- The Mona Lisa is one of (**famous**) paintings in the world.
- Your essay on French history was (**good**) than mine.
- Sally's restaurant has become (**successful**) than Chez Louis.
- It was (**steep**) mountain I have ever climbed.
- Which is (**poisonous**) of all the snakes?
- Of the three sisters, Karen is (**pretty**).
- My younger brother is (**tall**) than I am.
- The water in the lake was very (**cold**).

- **prefer + -ing form/noun + to + -ing form/noun**
 e.g. *I prefer playing tennis to doing aerobics. I prefer tennis to aerobics.*
- **would prefer + to -inf + rather than + inf without to** e.g. *I would prefer to play tennis rather than do aerobics.*
- **would rather + inf without to + than + inf without to** e.g. *I would rather play tennis than do aerobics.*

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- I'd rather (**walk**) than (**drive**) to work.
- I'd prefer (**write**) the report myself rather than (**ask**) Peter to do it.
- Jane prefers (**run**) to (**cycle**).
- Steve would rather (**come**) with us now than (**wait**) for the bus.
- I prefer (**live**) in the countryside to (**live**) in the town.
- I would prefer (**go**) to the football match rather than (**watch**) it on TV.
- James would prefer (**stay**) in tonight rather than (**come out**) with us.
- Pamela prefers (**travel**) by train to (**fly**), as she gets very nervous on planes.

15 Compare and contrast the two cars.



	SPORTS CAR	CLASSIC CAR
SPACE	**	****
SPEED	****	**
PRICE	****	****
SAFETY	***	****
ECONOMICAL	**	*

e.g. *The classic car is more spacious than the sports car.
 The sports car is not as spacious as the classic car.*

16 Read the following letter of complaint, then list the complaints and the reasons mentioned.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my strong dissatisfaction with the new cooker which was delivered to my home last week.

When I tried to use it for the first time, I soon found out that the rings did not work properly. It took half an hour to boil a small pan of water!

What is more, the clock is slow and so is the timer. Yesterday, I put a cake into the oven to bake and set the timer. The timer went off fifteen minutes later than it was supposed to and the cake was completely burnt!

I have bought other electrical appliances from your shop and have been completely satisfied. I hope that you will give my complaint serious consideration.

I am looking forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
 Mary Stevens

UNIT 20 Earth 3,000

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 stressed	A unlock
2 wealthy	B noisy
3 lock	C simple
4 complicated	D relaxed
5 quiet	E unemployed
6 employed	F poor

2 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below. Use the words only once.

to spend, polar, road, to get out of, the cost of, to hurt, usable, to reach, shiny, to grow, to run, to change

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 a car | 7 time |
| 2 oneself | 8 fruit |
| 3 hair | 9 living |
| 4 areas | 10 one's mind |
| 5 water | 11 a map |
| 6 on petrol | 12 his destination |

3 Underline the correct word.

- The **force/power** of the explosion caused many deaths.
- Hercules was famous for his great **natural/physical** strength.
- His medical **examination/checkout** showed that he didn't have a serious disease.
- My shoes are very comfortable; they're made of good quality **skin/leather**.

The infinitive

The **present infinitive** refers to the present or future. e.g. *He may **come** tonight.*

The **present continuous infinitive** expresses an action happening now. e.g. *He must **be working** now.*

The **perfect infinitive** is used to show that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb. e.g. *He claims **to have travelled** abroad. (First he travelled abroad, then he claimed he had travelled there.)*

The **perfect continuous infinitive** is used to emphasise the duration of the action of the infinitive, which happened before the action of the main verb. e.g. *He looks wet. He seems **to have been walking** in the rain.*

Forms of the Infinitive

	Active	Passive
present infinitive	to write	to be written
present cont. inf.	to be writing	—
perfect infinitive	to have written	to have been written
perfect cont. inf.	to have been writing	—

4 Write the corresponding form of the infinitive.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 I slept | 6 she is singing |
| 2 he has been writing | 7 it is broken |
| 3 she had cooked | 8 he will call |
| 4 it is said | 9 she was advised |
| 5 they have been warned | 10 they will be travelling |

5 Fill in *may/might, must or can't*.

- It's 11.00 am. Jim be at the office as he works from 9 to 5.
- I called Sue but she wasn't at home. She have gone shopping.
- Only Tony was here last night. He have stolen the documents.
- All the shops are open. It be a public holiday.
- Paul's hair looks a different colour. He have dyed it.
- Jane couldn't stand Bill at school. She have married him.
- Sheila has left her purse here. She remember and phone me later.
- Look! The food is ready. Mum have cooked it before she went out.
- Jeff hasn't eaten all day. He be hungry.
- Alison crashed into a tree. She have been driving carefully.

6 Write the appropriate form of the infinitive.

- George must (**pass**) the exam. He studied a lot in preparation for it.
- Why didn't you go to that job interview? You could (**get**) a job with a very successful company.
- She can't (**work**) as a lawyer. She studied psychology.
- He must (**be**) very rich. He has three cars, a yacht and lives in a mansion.

- 5 She can't (take) Spanish lessons. She doesn't know a word of Spanish.
- 6 Jane must (go) out since no one is answering the door.
- 7 She looks angry. Oh! She must (have) an argument with her neighbour again.
- 8 You could (drown) if the lifeguard hadn't saved you in time.

7 Fill in must, may/might or can't and the correct form of the infinitive.

A: Do you think it was Brown who robbed the National Bank?

B: He 1) (be) the one; people saw him running out of the bank.

A: That doesn't mean anything. He 2) (be) in a hurry.

B: Yes, but the security guard there gave us a description and Brown fits it perfectly. The guard 3) (not/lie) to us.

A: We still haven't caught the person who robbed the Merchant Bank last month. Do you think Brown had anything to do with that robbery?

B: It crossed my mind too, so I checked. He was out of the country last month so he 4) (not/rob) the Merchant Bank.

A: Are you sure? He 5) (plan) everything so that it looked like he was out of the country.

B: You 6) (have) a point there. There are some similarities between the two robberies. You see, in both cases the robber spoke with a foreign accent and had dark, curly hair.

A: So! We 7) (miss) a very important clue! Let's look into it again. We 8) (find out) some important information.



8 Look at the picture and make deductions using the notes below and must, can't or may/might/could.



- they are having a nice time
- they are having a birthday party
- they are feeling miserable
- it is a wedding
- they are playing a game
- they have eaten

COMMON MISTAKES

9 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 She fell down from her bed.
- 2 He did not happy when he saw his test results.
- 3 He opened the TV to watch the news.
- 4 She was siting in the restaurant when I saw her.
- 5 The informations are not clear enough.
- 6 He said me many interesting stories.
- 7 Joe was such rude that I told him to leave.
- 8 "Please, don't do so much noise," Mother said.
- 9 In the winter the mountains are covered with snows.
- 10 The policeman tried to catch the bank robber.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

10 Study these examples then complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- a) Perhaps she is sleeping now.
may She **may be sleeping** now.
- b) I'm sure they speak English quite well.
must They **must speak English** quite well.
- c) I'm sure they finished the lesson an hour ago.
must They **must have finished** the lesson an hour ago.
- d) I don't believe they arrived yesterday.
can't They **can't have arrived** yesterday.
- e) I'm sure she didn't take my keys.
couldn't She **couldn't have taken** my keys.
- f) I'm sure they are not at work because it is late.
can't They **can't be at work** because it is late.

- 1 I'm sure he didn't notice the parked car.
can't He **can't have noticed** the parked car.
- 2 I'm sure she sold her house last year.
must She her house last year.
- 3 Perhaps Tom and Mary will travel to Italy.
may Tom and Mary to Italy.
- 4 I'm sure you've seen him before.
must You him before.
- 5 I don't believe he is a spy.
can't He a spy.
- 6 I'm sure he didn't water the plants.
couldn't He the plants.

WORD FORMATION

ERROR CORRECTION

Certain verbs form nouns ending in **-ion**.
 e.g. *construct* ⇒ *construction*
 Some of them form their personal nouns ending in **-or**. e.g. *constructor*
 They also form adjectives ending in **-ive**.
 e.g. *construct* ⇒ *constructive*

11 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 We have to come to the (**decide**) that if this company is to become (**effect**), a 20% (**reduce**) in spending costs must be made.
- 2 My sister is a very clever and (**persuade**) young lady. I can't believe she made me give her my most valuable (**possess**) - my watch!
- 3 Karen is a (**create**) girl who likes to keep herself busy and (**act**). Sometimes she is a little (**talk**) and doesn't pay enough (**attend**) in class.
- 4 Tom's parents think that Tom is a (**sense**) child who cries easily. I think he's just an (**act**), and quite an (**impress**) one at that!



12 Choose the correct item.

- 1 By December I as a teacher for ten years.
 A will have been working B will be working
 C am going to work
- 2 John will have finished his homework 6 o'clock.
 A by B until C by the time
- 3 "How long have you been married?"
 "..... 3 years."
 A Since B Ago C For
- 4 When I was younger I swimming every day.
 A used to go B had gone C have gone
- 5 Mr Smith an hour ago.
 A is leaving B has left C left
- 6 How long ago taking driving lessons?
 A have you started B did you start
 C had you started

13 Look at the text below. Some lines are correct, so put a tick (✓) next to them. Some others include an extra word which you must cross out.

- 1 Most people believe ~~in~~ life on our planet will
- 2 certainly be very different in 100 years. ✓
- 3 Some people think about that we may be living
- 4 on some one other planet, like Mars.
- 5 That could be happen because the population
- 6 on Earth will have increased so much. Others
- 7 believe that we won't need to eat a food,
- 8 as we do so now. Scientists may have discovered
- 9 food pills, which we will take them with a glass of
- 10 water. In this way, the problem of feeding the
- 11 billions of people on Earth will have be solved.

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

14 Choose the correct item.

Up until 1900, fishermen caught around 150,000 salmon a year in the Rhine, but by 1920, that number had dropped to 30,000. Six years **1**, the last few fish in the river were wiped out completely. This ecological disaster occurred when toxic pesticides **2** into the river from a burning chemical factory in Switzerland.

Almost immediately, however, ecological **3** along with the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine, started the Salmon 2,000 programme. Their **4** was to make the river clean enough for **5** types of fish to live in once more.

Today, their task is almost complete and **6** laws prohibit the dumping of waste into the river. Moreover, thousands of young salmon will be released there to encourage the redevelopment of the Rhine's fishing industry. In fact, it is hoped that **7** of this century, there will be up to 2,000 salmon living and breeding there.

1	A before	B ago	C then
2	A poured	B jumped	C felt
3	A members	B groups	C people
4	A reason	B want	C aim
5	A none	B every	C all
6	A new	B recent	C first
7	A in the end	B before	C by the end

UNIT 21 A Modern Myth

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 fantastic	A bored
2 amusing	B awful
3 convincing	C badly-written
4 interested	D unconvincing
5 well-written	E boring

2 Underline the odd word out.

- plot:** delicious, thrilling, terrifying, fascinating
- characters:** convincing, useful, believable, realistic
- script:** interesting, amusing, excellent, bad-tempered
- acting:** brilliant, fantastic, gentle, wonderful

3 Fill in the correct word from the list below. Use the words only once.

to miss, to play, space, evil,
to give, special, alien, outer

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 adventure | 5 effects |
| 2 creatures | 6 a role |
| 3 a(n) leader | 7 space |
| 4 the chance | 8 a performance |

4 Fill in the correct preposition.



- He didn't succeed winning the race.
- Would you like to read this book instead that one?
- Jeremy is very interested the stars and planets.
- I saw a fight two great boxers on TV.
- The puppies were separated their mother too early.
- Mrs Brown is so fond her little nephew that she buys him a new toy every week.

5 Underline the correct word.

- There was a great **horror/terror** film on last night.
- Don't believe that old story; it's just a **myth/mythology**.
- If aliens exist, it is unlikely that they look like **humans/peoples**.
- The accident took **place/part** on the motorway.
- Sharon phoned while I was **seeing/watching** a film.
- Fred took **over/up** karate when he was six.

Present Participles (the infinitive of the verb + ing) describe what somebody or something is. e.g. *She is a very **interesting** person. I have read a really **fascinating** book about marine life.*

Past Participles (the infinitive of the verb + ed/d or the irregular past participle form) describe how someone feels. e.g. *We were **interested** to hear what they had discovered. The audience was **fascinated** by her performance.*

6 Fill in the correct form of the word in bold.



- The *Wizard of Oz*, which was directed by Victor Fleming and King Vidor, is a brilliant and (**excite**) fantasy. It tells the story of a young girl's (**fascinate**) adventures in the magical land of Oz.
- All the critics said this book was really (**interest**), but I was so (**bore**) that I couldn't even finish it.
- We were (**fascinate**) by his (**thrill**) account of his adventures in a South American jungle.
- The characters in the book were so (**convince**) that I was as (**shock**) when one of them died as I would have been in real life.
- I was (**interest**) to learn that the writer of that (**grip**) novel about the war has been given a prize.

I'd rather	+ Present bare infinitive (present/future reference) e.g. <i>She'd rather stay in than go out for dinner.</i>
	+ Perfect bare infinitive (past reference) e.g. <i>He'd rather have gone to Boston than to Seattle.</i>
I'd rather sb	+ Past Simple (present/future reference) e.g. <i>I'd rather you did the washing-up tonight.</i>
	+ Past Perfect (past reference) e.g. <i>I'd rather we had visited them yesterday.</i>

7 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 He would rather **(live)** in New York than in London.
- 2 Jenny would rather **(go)** to the Caribbean than the Mediterranean last year.
- 3 I'd rather you **(not/do)** that again.
- 4 They'd rather **(eat)** fish for lunch tomorrow than meat.
- 5 She'd rather **(study)** psychology when she was at college than law.
- 6 She'd rather we **(not/argue)** in front of George last night.
- 7 Mum would rather I **(stay)** home tonight.
- 8 He'd rather **(watch)** the match on TV later on this afternoon.
- 9 I'd rather we **(take)** the bus when we went into town.
- 10 I'd rather you **(buy)** the meat from the butcher if you're going past his shop.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

8 Study the examples, then complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- She prefers reading the newspaper to watching the news on TV.
- I prefer fresh vegetables to frozen.
- He prefers to go for walks rather than go for rides in the car.
- She would prefer to play tennis rather than take piano lessons.
- I would rather go to the cinema than visit my friends.

1 I like listening to pop music more than classical music.
to I classical music.

- 2 She'd rather see the sights than go to the tourist shops.
rather She would prefer to see the the tourist shops.
- 3 I like seeing films at the cinema more than watching them on TV.
to I prefer seeing films them on TV.
- 4 I like eating chocolate but I love eating ice-cream.
prefer I chocolate.
- 5 I like eating vegetables more than fruit.
to I fruit.
- 6 I would rather go parachuting than go skiing.
prefer I would than go skiing.
- 7 He would rather play basketball than study for his exams.
prefer He would than study for his exams.

so + auxiliary verb + subject
e.g. *I went to bed late last night. So did I.*

neither/nor + auxiliary verb + subject
e.g. *I don't speak German. Neither do I.*

9 Respond to the statements.

- 1 A: I love going to the cinema.
B:
- 2 A: I haven't seen Frank recently.
B:
- 3 A: I didn't go to see the play while it was in town.
B:
- 4 A: I went to see the film *Casino* yesterday.
B:
- 5 A: I couldn't hear a thing at the concert.
B:
- 6 A: I will never watch another violent film again.
B:
- 7 A: I am a big fan of Brad Pitt.
B:
- 8 A: I would love to see Will Smith's latest film.
B:

10 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Sally would prefer to a restaurant rather than see a film at the cinema.
A going B to go C go
- 2 He told us an story.
A amazing B amazed C amaze
- 3 "I didn't go to the party last night." "..... I."
A Neither did B So do C Nor do

UNIT 21 A Modern Myth

- 4 Tom very hard this month.
A works B had worked C has worked
- 5 Harrison Ford is an actor has starred in many films.
A which B who C whose
- 6 I typing the letter yet.
A have finished B haven't finished
C didn't finish
- 7 It was cold outside that we decided to stay at home.
A so B such C very
- 8 He had the car in the race.
A fastest B fast C faster
- 9 Sammy hasn't come to school today; he be ill.
A should B can't C might
- 10 There isn't soup left.
A some B no C any
- 11 Jim would rather TV than do his homework.
A watch B watching C to watch
- 12 George a shower when the phone rang.
A had B was having C has had
- 13 He was covered in oil because he the car.
A has repaired B had been repairing
C will be repairing
- 14 I'm sure he to your birthday party.
A will come B comes
C will have come
- 15 I wish I to Italy last summer.
A went B have gone C had gone
- 16 Next year Jack at Oxford University.
A would study B will have studied
C will be studying
- 17 If you don't want to continue your studies, you find a job.
A might B must C can't
- 18 Mum ordered me to my room.
A go B going C to go
- 19 She would love a gold medal in the Olympics.
A to win B winning C won
- 20 If I you, I'd admit to my mistake.
A were B am C had been

COMMON MISTAKES

11 Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 We spent the all day by the sea.
- 2 Greg goes to his work on foot.
- 3 I'm writting to you from sunny Barbados.
- 4 When I left Peter hadn't still come.
- 5 Let's go to Mary's party, will we?
- 6 He's the most interesting person I've always met.
- 7 This fairy tale has many and nice pictures.
- 8 I have yet cooked the meal.
- 9 I don't like all the kinds of music.
- 10 John always is late for work.
- 11 She was never teached French.
- 12 He spoke in a very softly voice.
- 13 Do you know what is the time?
- 14 He told me to not bother the dog.
- 15 Paul couldn't manage to find a job.

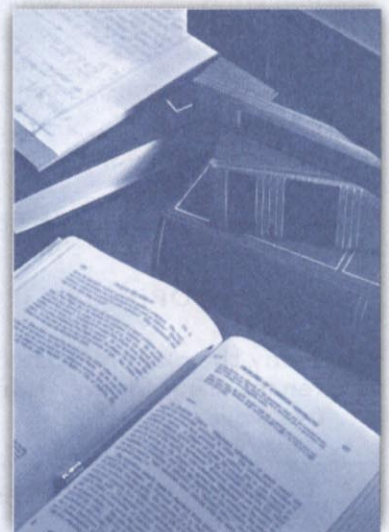
OPEN CLOZE TEXT

12 Fill in each gap with only one word.

David Copperfield,
1) Charles Dickens, is a fascinating story of a boy's life and what he goes through 2) finding success and happiness. The story is set in England in the 19th century, and is based 3) Dickens' own life.

David, the main character, has a very unhappy childhood both at home and at school, 4) he is treated very cruelly. When his mother dies he is forced to work in a factory, and later goes to work in a law office. His real ambition, however, is to become a writer, and eventually he succeeds in this, and finds true love as 5)

This beautifully written book is full of drama, humour and romance. The characters are unforgettable, and the plot is gripping. I highly recommend this excellent book, which will 6) enjoyed by readers of all ages.



UNIT 22 The Return

1 Match the words to their opposites.

Column A	Column B
1 mend	A break
2 first	B disrespect
3 loud	C unconscious
4 respect	D last
5 conscious	E quiet
6 weak	F strong

2 Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below.

happy, funny, scientific, three-wheeled, to catch surprise, atomic, to do, steel, to leave

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 a(n) bomb | 6 anniversary |
| 2 a(n) joke | 7 a(n) car |
| 3 magazines | 8 a(n) party |
| 4 a thief | 9 a(n) frame |
| 5 research | 10 school |

3 Underline the correct word.

- I'm going to be a bridesmaid at my sister's **marriage/ wedding** next month.
- Susan gave Harry the **wrong/false** directions to her house and as a result, he got lost.
- You look very **similar/familiar**. Are you sure we haven't met before?
- This is a(n) **true/authentic** Picasso; you can tell by the signature.
- He was in a coma when he was brought to the hospital, but now he's **conscious/aware** again.
- Vicky will attend a **speech/lecture** on Greek History at the university today.
- I **wonder/wander** if Martin will come home for Christmas this year.
- The scientist worked in his **laboratory/workshop** all night until the secret formula was ready.
- When I won the lottery, I was the happiest man on **earth/universe**.
- Before the party, Janet helped her mother **shine/polish** the silver candlesticks.

CAUSATIVE FORM

- We use **have + object + past participle** to say that we arrange for someone to do something for us. e.g. *Sam arranged for the electrician to repair the lights. Sam had the lights repaired.* (He didn't do it himself – the electrician did it.)
- The negative and interrogative of the present are formed with **do**. e.g. *Do you have your apartment cleaned every week? We did not have our house restored.*
- Compare the sentences.
 - She has shortened her skirt. (=she did it herself)
 - She has had her skirt shortened. (=someone else did it for her)
- Present Simple:** *He mends the roof. → He has the roof mended.*
- Present Continuous:** *He is mending the roof. → He is having the roof mended.*
- Past Simple:** *He mended the roof. → He had the roof mended.*
- Past Continuous:** *He was mending the roof. → He was having the roof mended.*
- Future Simple:** *He will mend the roof. → He will have the roof mended.*
- Future Continuous:** *He will be mending the roof. → He will be having the roof mended.*
- Present Perfect:** *He has mended the roof. → He has had the roof mended.*
- Present Perfect Cont:** *He has been mending the roof. → He has been having the roof mended.*
- Past Perfect:** *He had mended the roof. → He had had the roof mended.*
- Past Perfect Cont.:** *He had been mending the roof. → He had been having the roof mended.*
- Infinitive:** *He can mend the roof. → He can have the roof mended.*
- ing form:** *He hates mending the roof. → He hates having the roof mended.*

4 Expand the sentences as in the example.



- she / mow lawn / tomorrow
She will have the lawn mowed tomorrow.



- they / paint kitchen / yesterday

.....

.....



3 we / clean house / before we moved in



he / check his teeth / every six months



5 we / repair car / at the moment



6 you must / test your eyes / soon

5 Rewrite the following sentences in the causative form.

- 1 Tom is going to ask a plumber to fix the tap.

- 2 Ask Rita to post the letters.

- 3 Bruce is going to ask a carpenter to make a cupboard for him.

- 4 Someone has cleaned the carpets for Linda.

- 5 Jenny pays someone to collect the rubbish every morning.

- 6 The hairdresser cut Lucy's hair yesterday.

- 7 You should ask the doctor to take your blood pressure.

- 8 Can you ask someone to repair the broken chair?

- 9 When will they install your new phone?

- 10 Mr Brown should ask someone to clean the swimming pool.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

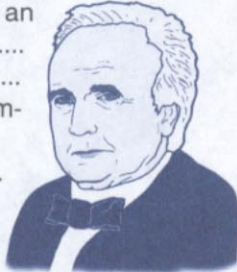
6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 I'm sure he was telling the truth.
must He the truth.
- 2 We last went out four weeks ago.
for We four weeks.
- 3 "Have you bought the tickets?" she asked me.
had She asked the tickets.
- 4 They started attending French classes two months ago.
been They French classes for two months.
- 5 The fridge was delivered this morning.
had We this morning.
- 6 Sarah feels awful because she lost her credit card.
wishes Sarah her credit card.
- 7 The film was so depressing that we left.
such It that we left.
- 8 Bill gave Rita a silver watch for her birthday.
given Rita watch for her birthday.
- 9 It's forbidden to feed the animals.
must You the animals.
- 10 It was difficult for her to raise three children on her own.
difficulty She had three children on her own.
- 11 They have never tried paragliding before.
first It's the paragliding.
- 12 If you don't behave yourself, you'll be in trouble.
unless You'll be in trouble yourself.
- 13 Cathy is friendlier than Mary.
as Mary Cathy.
- 14 George isn't strong enough to carry the bags.
too George is the bags.

WORD FORMATION

7 Fill in the correct form of the words derived from the words in brackets.

Charles Babbage was an important English 1) (invent) who is 2) (fame) for designing the first computer.



In 1823 the 3) (govern) gave Babbage a large amount of money to design a mechanical 4) (calculate) and he spent most of his life working on the machine. During the 1830's he developed plans for another machine which would later become the first modern computer. The machine had a huge memory to store complicated numbers.

5) (fortunate), the designs for his computer were lost until 1937 when 6) (luck), they were found. In 1991, British scientists 7) (final) built a surprisingly accurate computer using Babbage's designs and called it *Difference Engine No. 2*.

8 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 These plants need to every day or else they'll die.
A watering B be watered C water
- 2 Susan told me she a dinner party the following Friday night.
A had B will have C was having
- 3 The film at 8 o'clock.
A beginning B begins C has begun
- 4 They to the countryside two years ago.
A will move B moved C are moving
- 5 He all his money and now he can't pay his rent.
A has spent B will spend C is spending
- 6 His hands were dirty because he in the garden.
A has been working B had been working
C will be working
- 7 David with us next Christmas.
A is staying B stays C was staying
- 8 Here's the money you lent me last week.
A who B that C whom
- 9 You won't be able to go on holiday next year you save some money.
A unless B if C as long as

- 10 I hate to the opera.
A to go B go C going
- 11 You won't forget to ring me,?
A are you B will you C won't you
- 12 Sally said she was going to the shop to buy milk.
A some B any C much
- 13 He be out because he's not answering the telephone.
A must B can't C will
- 14 "I don't want to go to school tomorrow."
"..... do I."
A Not B Neither C So
- 15 It's two o'clock. He his results by now.
A had B will have had C has been having

COMMON MISTAKES

9 Find the mistakes and correct them.

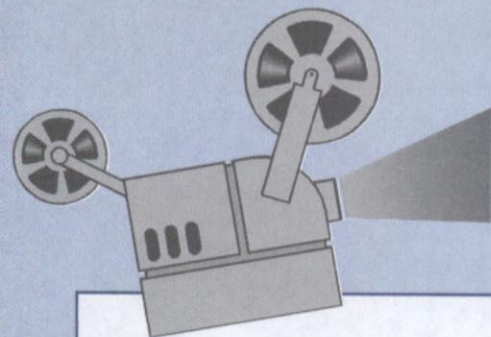
- 1 We reached our destination after a three-hours drive.
- 2 My parents never leave me stay out late at night.
- 3 The teacher told us to do Exercise 9 in page 23.
- 4 They were said to leave the room by noon.
- 5 Sally is an efficient typewriter.
- 6 Joe met Sally in his way to the library.
- 7 For everyone's surprise, the Eagles won the cup.
- 8 Nicky is a very good friend of my.

10 Tim has recently become a rich and famous rock star. Read the information below then make sentences using the causative form. Use verbs from the list.

THEN	NOW
His hair was brown.	His hair is black.
He didn't wear an earring.	He wears an earring.
His nails were untidy.	His nails are beautiful.
His teeth were dirty.	His teeth are white.
His living room was old-fashioned.	He has new furniture, carpets and curtains in his living room.
His chimney was broken.	His chimney is no longer broken.
He had a horrible kitchen.	He has a lovely new kitchen.

dye, pierce, manicure, polish, redecorate, repair, install

e.g. *He has had his hair dyed.*



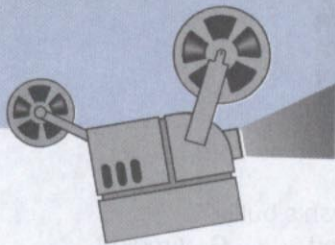
Video Projects

The films below are to be seen after the relevant units have been taught.

They are as follows:

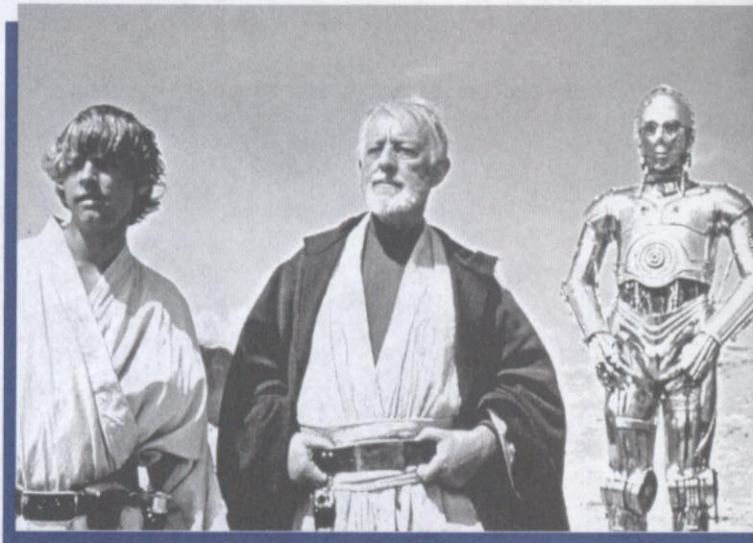
- Unit 2 Star Wars
- Unit 5 Batman Returns
- Unit 7 Casper
- Unit 8 Free Willy
- Unit 9 Cleopatra
- Unit 10 The Empire Strikes Back
- Unit 12 Erik the Viking
- Unit 17 White Fang
- Unit 19 Frankenstein (the version starring Robert DiNiro and Helena Bonham - Carter)
- Unit 20 Waterworld
- Unit 21 The Return of the Jedi

Video cassettes of the above films can be found in your local video shops, or ordered through the Internet via: <http://www.Blockbusters.com> .



UNIT 2 Star Wars (117')

- Who puts a message for help into R2-D2?
A Darth Vader **B** Han Solo **C** Princess Leia
- Who buys R2-D2 and C-3P0?
A Han Solo **B** Luke Skywalker **C** OBWan Kenobe
- What was Luke's father?
A an android **B** a Jedi knight **C** a farmer
- What is Han Solo's job?
A a plumber **B** a pirate **C** a pilot
- What's the name of the old man who helps Luke?
A Yoda **B** Chewie **C** OBWan Kenobe
- What happens to Princess Leia's planet?
- OBWan Kenobe says to Luke: "Trust your"
- What happens to OBWan?
- What happens to the Death Star?
- What does Princess Leia give to Luke and Han Solo at the end of the film?



12 Fill in the Galactic Identity Card for Han Solo.

GALACTIC IDENTITY CARD

Name: *Han Solo*

Job:

Appearance:

Character:, humorous

- 11 Make sentences from the following notes as in the example:
- e.g. **Leia - princess - sends a message - OBWan Kenobe**
Leia is a princess who sends a message to OBWan Kenobe.
- Luke - young boy - father is - Jedi knight
 - Han Solo - pilot - helps save princess Leia
 - Darth Vader - villain - wants to kill the rebels
 - Alderaan - planet - is blown up

13 Match the characters to their descriptions.

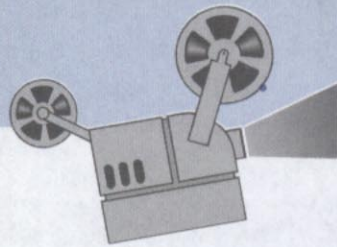
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Princess Leia Darth Vader OBWan Kenobe R2-D2 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> old, grey hair, kind, wise beautiful, dark hair, wears a white robe, slim silver and blue, an android evil, dresses in black
---	---

1 3

2 4

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- Who was your favourite hero and why?
 - Write a short description of your favourite hero from the film.
- Can you guess what will happen to Darth Vader?



UNIT 5 Batman Returns (112')



- 1 What time of the year is it?
- 2 What did Penguin's parents do to him when he was a baby?
- 3 What's the name of the multi-millionaire?
A Martin Sheen B Max Schreck
C Mel Gibson
- 4 What does Penguin want to do?
A find his parents B find his pram
C find his penguins
- 5 How old is Penguin when he comes out of the underground?
A 63 B 23 C 33
- 6 What is Selina Kelly's job?
A secretary B nurse C model
- 7 What does Selina say whenever she arrives home?
A Hello honey!
B Honey, I'm home!
C Good evening everyone.
- 8 What is Penguin's real name?
A Osgood Bottleneck
B Oswald Cobblepot
C Osman Potbottle
- 9 What came to save Selina when she was thrown out of the window?
A bats B rats C cats

10 What's the name of Batman's butler?
A Alfred B Albert C Arnold

11 Look at the following list and say in which of the two places you would find them.

chandeliers, tunnels, bars, champagne, damp, lights, water, fireplace

Luxurious Mansion

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Underground Sewer

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

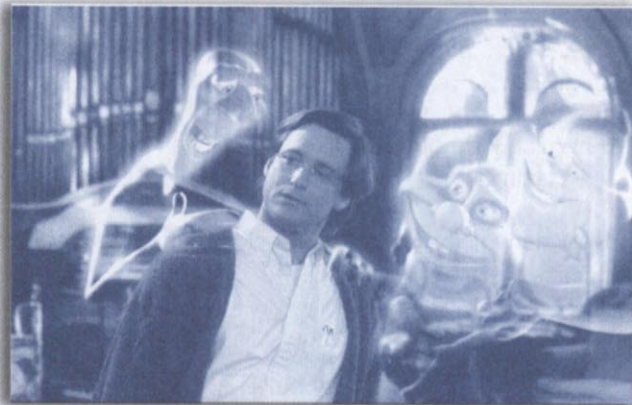
12 Which of the following did the Penguin wear? (tick)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| top hat | <input type="checkbox"/> | trainers | <input type="checkbox"/> | overcoat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| bow tie | <input type="checkbox"/> | mask | <input type="checkbox"/> | waistcoat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| shorts | <input type="checkbox"/> | jumper | <input type="checkbox"/> | cloak | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1 How would you change the ending if you could?
- 2 Which was, in your opinion, the best scene in the film? Can you describe it?
- 3 What are your feelings about Cat Woman and Penguin? Why do you think they became bad?
- 4 If you were Penguin's parents, would you do what they did to him?

UNIT 7 Casper (90')



- 5 Put the words below in the correct box:
winding staircase, microwave, cobwebs, statues, comfortable, old, dark, grandfather clock, bright, empty, creaking doors, cellar, stereo

Haunted House

.....

.....

.....

Modern House

.....

.....

.....

- 1 Sort out the following names into "hero" or "villain" of the story:

Carrigan, Casper, Stinkie, Dr Harvey, Dibs, Fatso, Kat, Stretch, Vic

Hero

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Villain

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 6 What are the names of the three "bully" ghosts?
- 7 Name two things Casper makes Kat and Dr Harvey for breakfast.
- 8 What's the name of the boy Kat meets at school? ...
- 9 Tick which of the following Mr McFadden's (Casper's father) machine can do
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| brush teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> | make tea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| tie shoelaces | <input type="checkbox"/> | comb hair | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| shave | <input type="checkbox"/> | put on a bow tie | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 10 What can the red liquid in the capsule do?
- 11 What is in the "treasure chest"?
- 12 Who gives Casper a chance to go to the party?
- 13 What happens at the end of the film? Do you think this was a happy ending or a sad ending? Say why.

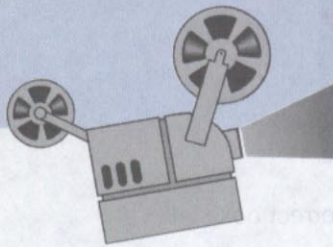
- 2 When does the story take place?
- 3 Which of the following words describe the atmosphere when Carrigan and Dibs go to see the house? (tick)

sunshine	<input type="checkbox"/>	dark	<input type="checkbox"/>	stormy	<input type="checkbox"/>
birds singing	<input type="checkbox"/>	lightning	<input type="checkbox"/>	rain	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 4 Casper says: "All I want is a"

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1 If you went to a Hallowe'en party, what would you dress up as?
- 2 Tell the class a good ghost story you know.



UNIT 8 Free Willy (107)



- 1 What are Jessie and his friends arrested for at the beginning of the film?
A eating cakes **B** riding bicycles **C** spraying graffiti
- 2 Make suggestions on how Jessie and his friends could stay out of trouble.

- 3 Jessie is sent to
A a safari park **B** an adventure park **C** a luna park
- 4 What type of whale is Willie?
A a humpback whale **B** a great white whale
C an orca whale
- 5 What are the names of Jessie's foster parents?

- 6 Jessie "makes life difficult" for his foster parents at first. How?

- 7 What advice would you give to someone who wanted to foster a child?

- 8 Which musical instrument does Jessie play?
A a guitar **B** a mouth organ **C** a piano

- 9 What happens when Jessie falls into the pool?

- 10 Which kind of fish is like "chocolate" to Willy?
A salmon **B** tuna **C** cod
- 11 Which of the following "tricks" can Willy perform? (tick)
 wave dance do somersaults
 turn in circles play ball
- 12 Where does Jessie's friend, Perry, go to?

- 13 What problem do Jessie and Willie share?
A They both hate fish.
B They both miss their family.
C They both need a job.
- 14 What goes wrong at Jessie and Willie's "presentation"?

- 15 Why does Dial want to kill Willie?
A for Willie's skin **B** for the insurance money
C to put Willie in a museum
- 16 How does Willie escape at the end of the film?

- 17 Sort out the following into Willie's problem or Jessie's problem. (Put W=Willie or J=Jessie)

a. is in captivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. feels lonely	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. misses mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. pool isn't big enough	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. people think he's dangerous	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. gets into trouble with police	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. feels unwanted	<input type="checkbox"/>	i. is in a foster home	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. misses family	<input type="checkbox"/>		

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

What advice would you give to someone who's homesick?

UNIT 9 Cleopatra (90')

(Students should watch the film from when Caesar dies and Cleopatra's relationship with Antony begins. There is a natural break/fade-out at this point, about halfway through.)

- How was Julius Caesar killed?
A He was stabbed. **B** He was shot.
C He was poisoned.
- What were the women on Cleopatra's ship throwing into the water?
A fish **B** flowers **C** fruit
- Which of the following are at the feast that Cleopatra prepares for Antony? (tick)
dancers horses pyramids
torches wine fruit
music crocodiles flowers
- Roman gods were the same as Greek gods but with different names. At the feast we see Bacchus. The Greeks call him:
A Poseidon **B** Dionysus **C** Apollo
- What is Cleopatra's necklace made of?
A sea shells **B** diamonds and pearls
C gold coins
- Read the following quotations, then rewrite them into reported speech.



In Egypt we build monuments to our heroes.

Cleopatra said

Is it possible you've become even more beautiful?

Antony asked



- Who becomes the next emperor of Rome?
A Octavian **B** Brutus **C** Claudius
- Mark Antony marries Octavia, Caesar's
A daughter **B** mother **C** sister

- What is Cleopatra's reaction to this news?
- Where does Antony want to be buried when he dies?
A Alexandria **B** Athens **C** Rome
- Where in Greece did Antony meet Octavian's army?
A Marathon **B** Sparta **C** Actium
- Which of the following do you see during the battle? (tick)
drums spears fire
snakes ships sphinx
smoke catapults statues
- Why did Antony leave his ship during the battle?
.....
- How did Antony and Cleopatra die?
- Put the following into the correct box:
sandals, mirrors, togas, statues, torches, baths, shields, jewellery, cloaks, tunics, fountains, helmets, columns, carpets, headdresses, robes

Roman/Egyptian palaces	Roman/Egyptian clothes
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- Rewrite the following into direct speech:



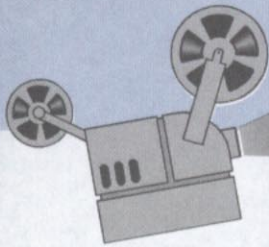
1 Cleopatra said that the Greeks had such a weakness for beauty.

.....

2 Antony told Cleopatra that he would never be free of her.

.....





UNIT 10 The Empire Strikes Back (125')

1 Before you watch the video, make predictions about what will have happened to each character by the end of the film.

e.g. Han Solo **will have married** Princess Leia.

Luke Skywalker
 Princess Leia
 Darth Vader

2 Which of the following words best describe the environment on Hoth? (tick)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ice | <input type="checkbox"/> | high-rise buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| sunny | <input type="checkbox"/> | freezing temperatures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| strange animals | <input type="checkbox"/> | buses and cars | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| green | <input type="checkbox"/> | snow | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Ben tells Luke "You will learn from the Jedi master."

- A Yota B Yoda C Yoga

4 What does R2-D2 fall into?

- A a hole B a swimming pool C a swamp

5 What is Luke learning about?

- A the force B the power C the strength

6 What does Han Solo fly into?

- A a wheat field B a magnetic field
 C an asteroid field

7 What is the "cave" that the spaceship lands in?

.....

8 Yoda says to Luke, "Don't give in to hate; that leads to the"

- A dark side B wrong side C opposite side

9 Who is Lando?

.....

10 Darth Vader is Luke's

11 Luke gets his chopped off by Darth Vader.

- A head B hand C leg

12 Who tries to mend C-3PO?.....

.....

13 What happens to Han Solo at the end of the film?

.....

14 Look back at your predictions for question 1. Were you right?

e.g. Han Solo **has not married** Princess Leia, he has been captured by Darth Vader.

15 Imagine that "The Empire Strikes Back" is a glimpse into the future. Take turns to tell your partner about what life will be like. e.g. *The Imperial Starfleet will be ruling the galaxy.* Use the notes below.

robots / help humans

.....

Jedi knights / fight against evil

.....

people / use laser weapons

.....

people / live in outer space

.....

strange creatures / travel from planet to planet

.....

doctors / perform bionic surgery

.....

people / wear more practical clothing

.....

spaceships / explore the universe

.....

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

If you were Luke Skywalker, what would you have done: followed your father and betrayed your friends or denied your father and tried to save your friends? Say why.

UNIT 12 Erik the Viking (90')

- 1 What happens to Helga at the beginning of the film?
.....
.....
- 2 What is the name of the woman who lives in the cave?
.....
- 3 How many times must Erik blow the 'horn resounding'?
.....
- 4 What was the women's reaction when the men left?
.....
.....
- 5 What attacked the boat?
.....
.....
- 6 Where does "High Brazil" remind you of? Which legendary city sank beneath the sea?
.....
.....
- 7 High Brazil will sink if
A someone is killed B someone is married
C someone is caught stealing
- 8 What's the name of the villain in the story?
A Halfdan the Black B Halfdan the Red
C Halfdan the Blue
- 9 Who succeeds in blowing the horn for the first time?
.....
.....
- 10 Who does Erik meet in Valhalla? (the place where the Vikings go to when they die)
.....
.....
- 11 What is 'strange' about the gods in Valhalla?
.....
.....
- 12 What do they see at the end of the film?
A the dragon B the moon C the sun

- 13 Which of the following words relate to the Vikings' appearance? (tick)

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| animal skins | <input type="checkbox"/> | suits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| swords | <input type="checkbox"/> | helmets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| short hair | <input type="checkbox"/> | beards and moustaches | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| long hair | <input type="checkbox"/> | shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 14 What do the men do in their spare time? (tick)

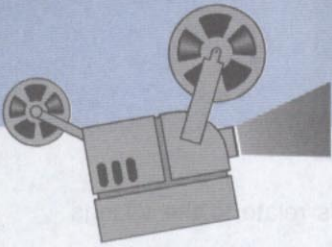
- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| fight | <input type="checkbox"/> | play chess | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| paint | <input type="checkbox"/> | drink at the tavern | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| wrestle | <input type="checkbox"/> | play musical instruments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| read | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

- 15 Which of the following activities did the men do to prepare for their journey? (tick)

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| make suits | <input type="checkbox"/> | chop wood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| cook food | <input type="checkbox"/> | pack suitcases | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| buy maps | <input type="checkbox"/> | make swords and shields | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1 Can you describe the Vikings' appearances?
- 2 Is Erik in the film similar to Erik the Red in the book? How?
- 3 What do you know about the Vikings? Are the Vikings in the film the same as how you imagined?
- 4 If you were a Viking, which country would you invade and why?



UNIT 17 White Fang (104')



- What happens to White Fang's mother?
- What are all the men in the Yukon looking for?
A money B gold C wolves
- What happened to Skunker when he tried to save his dog, Digger?
- Which of the following do you see wolves eating in the film? (tick)

rabbits	<input type="checkbox"/>	grass	<input type="checkbox"/>	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>
biscuits	<input type="checkbox"/>	fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	mice	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Where was White Fang when he was rescued by the Indians?
A in a trap B in a cage C in a cave
- Make a list of things that White Fangs can/can't do.

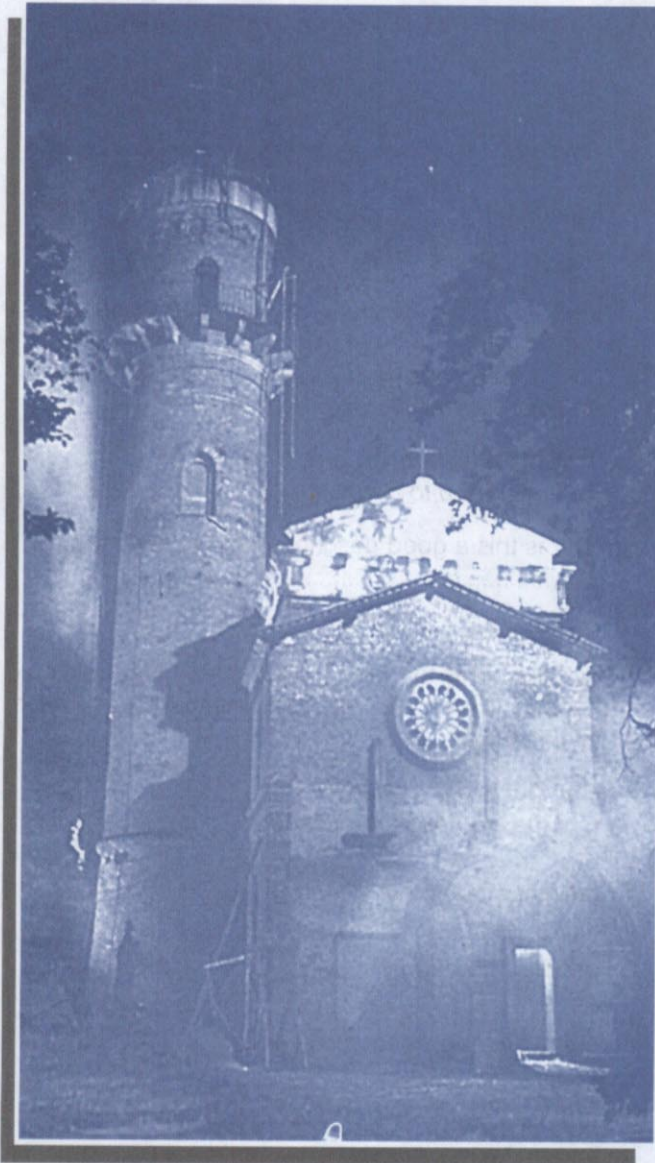
CAN		CAN'T	
1	4	2	5
3			
- What do Beauty, Luke and Tinker (the villains) do with White Fang?
- What happens when Jack is chased by the grizzly bear?
- What does Jack teach Alex to do?

- Complete the expression: "as as a wolf".
A ugly B angry C hungry
- What do Jack and White Fang have in common? Make sentences as in the example:
e.g. White Fang / Jack / has parents (neither)
Neither White Fang nor Jack has parents.
 - White Fang / Jack / looking for friendship (both)
 - White Fang / Jack / good workers (both)
 - White Fang / Jack / likes Beauty and his men (neither)
- What does Alex find on White Fang's paws when the mine collapses?
- Why can't Jack take White Fang with him to the city?
- Where do Alex and Belinda go to?
A New York B San Francisco C Los Angeles
- What happens at the end of the film?
- Use the notes below to re-tell the plot of the film.

Jack arrives in the Yukon / meets Alex and Skunker – journey to bury dead friend / White Fang's mother shot / Skunker killed by wolves / Alex and Jack look for Jack's father's claim / White Fang caught in trap – taken by Indians – taken to fight other dogs with Beauty and his men – becomes vicious. Jack and Alex settle in hut – Jack rescues White Fang – tames him / Jack and Alex find gold in the mine – Beauty and his men attack them / White Fang helps capture the men – take them to prison / Alex leaves for San Francisco – Jack stays behind with White Fang.

- Make up your own similes by completing the sentences below with an animal of your choice.
 - as loving as a
 - as noisy as a
 - as quick as a
 - as clever as a
 - as dirty as a

UNIT 19 Frankenstein (120')



- 1 What happens to Victor Frankenstein's mother?
.....
- 2 What does Victor become when he grows up?.....
.....
- 3 Who is Victor in love with?
.....
- 4 What does Victor use to create his 'monster'?
.....

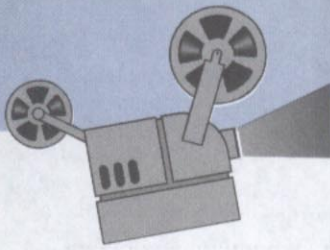
- 5 Describe the monster.
.....
- 6 Why do the townspeople chase the monster away?
.....
- 7 What does the monster do for the family who live in the hut? What do they call him?
.....
- 8 What happens to the young boy, William?
.....
- 9 'Did you ever consider the consequences of your action? You gave me life but then you left me to die.' What does the monster mean by this?
.....
- 10 What happens to Elizabeth?
.....
- 11 Which of the following could you see during the 'creation'? (tick)

sparks	<input type="checkbox"/>	ambulance	<input type="checkbox"/>	bubbling water	<input type="checkbox"/>
nurse	<input type="checkbox"/>	cot	<input type="checkbox"/>	hospital bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
steam	<input type="checkbox"/>	fire	<input type="checkbox"/>		
- 12 Which of the following does the monster want from life? (tick)

a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	affection	<input type="checkbox"/>	a home	<input type="checkbox"/>
a family	<input type="checkbox"/>	a good job	<input type="checkbox"/>	lots of money	<input type="checkbox"/>
friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	food	<input type="checkbox"/>	fame	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

Frankenstein created a monster which eventually led to his own destruction. Why? How? Discuss.



UNIT 20 Waterworld (120')

- 1 Why is the planet flooded with water?
 A the ice caps have melted
 B it's been raining heavily
 C the land has collapsed
- 2 Which fruit does Mariner have on his boat?
 A apples B lemons C oranges
- 3 What does Mariner take to exchange for water?
 A money B tomatoes C dirt
- 4 Who is the 'shopkeeper'?
- 5 What does Enola have on her body?
 A a scar B a tattoo C a cut
- 6 How is Mariner different to normal humans?
 A he's an amphibian B he's a herbivore
 C he's a reptile
- 7 What are the villains called?
 A Surfers B Seekers C Smokers
- 8 What's the 'mythical' place that everyone wants to go to?
- 9 Which of the following can you see on Mariner's boat? (tick)

nets	<input type="checkbox"/>	TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	fridge	<input type="checkbox"/>
harpoon	<input type="checkbox"/>	fishing rod	<input type="checkbox"/>	cooker	<input type="checkbox"/>
periscope	<input type="checkbox"/>	bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	rope	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 10 Why is Mariner irritated by Enola?
- 11 Which vehicles do you see in Waterworld?

train	<input type="checkbox"/>	sea-plane	<input type="checkbox"/>	jet-ski	<input type="checkbox"/>
bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	van	<input type="checkbox"/>	water-skis	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 12 Mariner teaches Enola how to
 A dance B sing C swim

13 How does Mariner destroy Deacon's kingdom?

14 Which of the following can you see on "Dry Land"?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| waterfall | <input type="checkbox"/> | cinema | <input type="checkbox"/> | flowers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| beach | <input type="checkbox"/> | cars | <input type="checkbox"/> | grass | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| trees | <input type="checkbox"/> | horses | <input type="checkbox"/> | mountains | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15 Look at the following quotation from 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner' by S. T. Coleridge:

*'Water, water, everywhere
 But not a drop to drink.'*

Why is this a good description of Waterworld?

16 Use the notes to make predictions about what could happen if the polar ice caps melted. Use: *could, might/may or will.*

*e.g. the land / flooded
 the land might be flooded.*

- 1 buildings / destroyed
- 2 people / go hungry
- 3 many animals / become extinct
- 4 human beings / evolve into amphibians

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1 Imagine you live in Waterworld, but you remember what life on Earth used to be like. Tell someone about your old life.
*e.g. We used to travel in cars, trains and buses.
 Now we travel by*
- 2 Do you know what the greenhouse effect is? Make suggestions to prevent it from happening.

UNIT 21 Return of the Jedi (125)

1 Look at the advertisement below and fill in the gaps.

NOW SHOWING

AT A CINEMA NEAR YOU

THE RETURN OF THE JEDI

Starring:

.....

A story filled with
and Find out what the evil villain
..... will do next. Can Luke
and his friends
.....
save the galaxy?

11 Who kills the emperor?

12 What is Darth Vader's real name?
A Archibald B Anakin C Arnold

13 What happens to the Death Star?

14 What happens to Darth Vader?

15 Which of the following best describes the atmosphere at the end of the film? (tick)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| fireworks | <input type="checkbox"/> | arguing | <input type="checkbox"/> | drums | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| singing | <input type="checkbox"/> | cheering | <input type="checkbox"/> | guns | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| laughing | <input type="checkbox"/> | battles | <input type="checkbox"/> | dancing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| hugging | <input type="checkbox"/> | fighting | <input type="checkbox"/> | music | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16 Underline the correct item.

- 2 What's the name of Luke's home planet?
A Bambooine B Tatooine C Iglooine
- 3 Han Solo is frozen in
A marmite B crystallite C carbonite
- 4 When Han is rescued he
A can't see B can't hear C can't speak
- 5 The big fat monster's name is Jabba the
A Foot B Hutt C Nut
- 6 Who does Luke return to?
- 7 How old is Yoda?
A 90 B 19 C 900
- 8 What happens to Yoda?
- 9 Who is Luke's twin sister?
- 10 The Ewoks think that C-3PO is a(n)
A god B magician C emperor

The "Return of the Jedi" is an 1) **excited/exciting** film about the powers of good and evil. The audience will be 2) **fascinated/fascinating** by the 3) **amazed/amazing** special effects and the 4) **thrilled/thrilling** battle scenes. There are also some 5) **stunned/stunning** performances from a very 6) **convinced/convincing** cast as well as some 7) **terrified/terrifying** alien creatures to keep you 8) **interested/interesting** and 9) **amusing/amused** throughout this latest classic by George Lucas. Don't miss it — it will change your opinion of hairy monsters forever!

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1 Why do you think Darth Vader killed the emperor?
- 2 Luke Skywalker risked his life to save his father. What would you have done if you were him?
- 3 Who do you believe is braver; Luke Skywalker or Han Solo? Say why.